Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 46 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
22nd February ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th „ ..	A Steamer† ..	..
15th „ ..	A Steamer† ..	..
22nd „ ..	Malta ..	6064
29th „ ..	Somali ..	6712
5th April ..	A Steamer† ..	..

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "P" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of all grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Bombay calling at Marseilles.

STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1919		
14th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
20th February ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.
24th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Coastal ports.
27th „ ..	Chakla ..	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
28th „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.
4th March ..	Pundua ..	Mombassa and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb.
Mayachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	19th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tenyo Maru (ex. s. 2 [illegible]	Hayakawa	3118	27th Feb.	9th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bando Maru	S Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy.
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	28th Feb.	10th „	Italy
Inabe Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	11th „	Japan.
Konkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	2nd Mar.	12th „	..
Kamakio Maru	N, Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th „	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	„

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

ubscribed Capital £1,500,000
aid-up Capital £750,000
eserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £96,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on ap lication.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased lorn and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan.)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may b ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager

80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokoh[illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] and FIXED DEPOSITS received, [illegible] be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO. Manager

P. O. Box No. 889.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ pe cent. per annum fro[illegible] December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00-
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00-

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on th above Agencies and Branches and also on th principal commercial cities throughout th world, buy and receive for collection Bills Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrue does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody an collection of Interest and Dividends, whe due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelv months and for shorter periods at rates whic may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN. Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street. Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. G. Rimington, Esq.,
Nowrotam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities [illegible] effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.
For Berar & C.P
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan
Mr. K. G TOKEKAR, 753 Ravivar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd. 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretar,

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

SHANGHVI SADAN.
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

he Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of var descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thr like round cake) sweetened and f rant.

HALVAS of different descriptions, viz (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) S Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424. Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Re. 2/8.
Ahzora Creame saleable at Re. 1/4.

Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India t sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 268. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 58 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. .. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. .. ..	„ 45
14 ct. „	.. .. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. .. ..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Old Style FLAT Lenses.

New Style CURVED Lenses, "TORICS."

Toric Lenses

are deep-curved lenses which fit the contour of the eye, enlarging your field of vision and giving real comfort.

They are particularly neat in appearance, and if you wear Glasses you should ask us to explain their many advantages.

Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON,
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
JEENA & Co
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-4, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented

P. O. Box 388, BOMBAY.

Phone at once 2954.
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 90 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London

J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

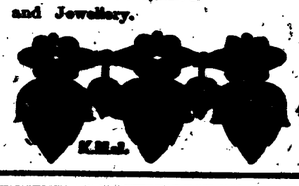
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.



495-495, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

OMEGA

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	.. ..	from Rs. 23 8
Silver „	.. ..	„ „ 36 8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold	9 ct.	— — —	Rs.	96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„	14 ct.	— — —	„	118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„	18 ct.	— — —	„	140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.
Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, MADRAS.
Bombay Office:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaways.

Vacuum Flasks

KEEP CONTENTS HOT OR COLD.

Indespensible—
—on all Outing
—for the Office Worker
—for the School Child
—and in the Sick Room.

A Visit Solicited.

ARMS & AMMUNITION MART,
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,
near CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY, 3.

TELEG. ADD' THOUGHTS — **Dr. ADAM'S** — PHONE No 2333.
(Palatable)

AGUE SPECIFIC

SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL CURE
FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA and all kinds of Intermittent FEVER
THE BEST PLAGUE PREVENTIVE EVER INTRODUCED.

It is purely a vegetable Extract and undoubtedly the very best specific on the market. Also acts like magic equally with children as well as adults.

SOLD AT—
M. T. MADON & Co., CRAWFORD MARKET.
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

Prompt attention for V. P. orders.

—NORIA WATER LIFT PUMPS—
FOR AGRICULTURE

which won Medals and Certificates from Baroda and Junagad Exhibition 1917 is the most durable, economic and cheap to lift water from 10 to 120 feet deep in river or well for agriculture.

For particulars apply to—
Ambalal M. Patel & Co.
Crossing Kumbharwada Street,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY No. 4.

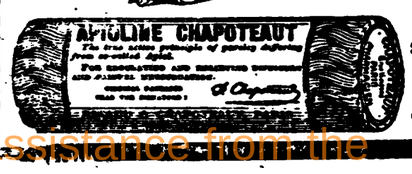
Branches:—
KANPITH—SURAT and
DARIAPUR—AHMEDABAD.

TO BUY JEWELLERY
PLEASE LOOK OUT FOR
NEW UP-TO-DATE FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY SHOP
TO BE SHORTLY OPENED BY
DEVJI MALJI JAVERI
OPPOSITE HIS OLD SHOP AT
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

At the request of many of his old customers, Devji Malj Javeri, who has now recovered his health, will shortly open a fashionable up-to-date jewellery shop at Kalbadevi Road, opposite his old shop. The showroom will open in about a week's time.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are
FLOODED
WITH ORDERS
OF
SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
and
FEVER
now passing over it.
It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Madon Sons & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

SINGER'S FOOD
TRADE MARK
अण्णांचं अन्न
AN IDEAL BRAIN AND MUSCULAR TONIC.
Specially indicated in Cachexias, Neurasthenia, Intestinal disorders, and all wasting diseases.
MANUFACTURED BY
DR. H. D. SATHE

Re. ONE per tin. POST extra.

AGENTS: JOSHI & SONS GIRGAUM
Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be used for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6 lks. 22 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so will war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showrooms.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Antoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm chairs, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI KHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—Black Spaniel DOG, a few grey hair on face. Answers to name of "PADDY." Finder will be rewarded. Apply J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., Byculla. 1009

LOST—Big Collie DOG, two feet height, colour brown, white chest, shaggy. Answers to the name of "Collie." Finder will be rewarded Rs. 20 (Twenty). Please communicate with TRICUMDAS D. MORARJEE, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road. 1057

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE desiring to DISPOSE OFF their DISPENSARY or its FURNITURE write to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN. The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay. 955

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED immediately for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, two competent HEAD COOKS. Good salary. 1026

WANTED FOR BAGDAD.—Thoroughly capable Indian ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 300 per mensem. FOR BUSRAH.—Three capable LEDGER CLERKS. FOR UP-COUNTRY COTTON MILL. One young ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, salary up to Rs. 90 per mensem with free quarters according to capabilities. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHORTHAND TYPIST, for a Solicitors' firm. Apply Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1053

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, good salary. Apply Dr. P. R. SATARAWALLA, 10 Frere Road, Fort, opp. Caxton Press. 1065

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS for Attorney's office. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

WANTED—A MUNSHI or a PERSIAN SCHOLAR to teach Persian to a young gentleman. Apply Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1069

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1038

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICS with French and Persian as second language for a local High School. Apply Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1046

WANTED—A competent TYPIST. Apply Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 975

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance a lucrative going concern with Rs. 10,000. Substantial Security. Apply with terms to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1024

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Apply Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort. 1078

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with knowledge of Commercial Correspondence, Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1052

WANTED—A vegetarian qualified NURSE, possessing a fairly good knowledge of medicines and midwifery. State age, caste and pay wanted with testimonials to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED for Bombay Office, used to Iron and Steel work, also Building and Survey Plans. State age, experience and wages required. Apply Box No. 283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST knowing the Touch System. None but experts need apply. Apply personally to Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and KALKHOSRO, 1st Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1059

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Manager to organise and manage an Import and Export business office at Indore. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Messrs. GOVARDHAN MOHON, Bajajkhana Indore, till 28-2-19.

WANTED for Bombay, MECHANICAL ENGINEER with First Class Certificate and good experience of steam power. Apply stating particulars of work done and salary expected to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English Account and Typewriting, a CLERK knowing typewriting and general office work and a BILL COLLECTOR with a working knowledge of English. Apply to Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1077

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having practical experience and able to prepare Schemes. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials till 28-2-19 to R. K. PARANDEKAR, Engineer Saw Mill, near Kali Chowki, Parel, Bombay. 998

WANTED—A smart (GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE) Hindu experienced correspondence clerk, having practical experience of managing an Import and Export office. Apply in own handwriting, qualification and salary expected to Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI and Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Zenana Hospital, in Kathiawar. Handsome salary and good prospects for a really experienced hand. Furnished quarters free. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected to Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 930

WANTED—An expert CORRESPONDENT, experienced in English Commercial correspondence for three to four hours a week. Preference will be given to a really competent person, knowing Gujarati. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974

WANTED—An experienced MEHTA, knowing English and Gujrati, and conversant with the native system of accounts. He must be able to prepare rent Statements and Abstracts from rent account books. Pay Rs. 30—3—45 (annual increments) plus allowance of Rs. 26. Selected candidate will have to work for six months on probation and if found satisfactory will be confirmed. Apply with testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1060

WANTED for the Agricultural Department of the Uganda Protectorate, one INDIAN GARDENER, having a good knowledge of Botanical and Agricultural work such as budding, grafting and rubber tapping. Should also possess a diploma from an Indian Agricultural College and be able to read and write English. Salary Rs. 120 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per month with free passage. Engagement is for three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1048

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUTH spares time for any sort of work, as Correspondence, Typing, Tuition or shop work, etc. Apply Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WANTED by an energetic young Parsee of several years' experience, willing to work as Head Clerk, Store-keeper, or in any capacity; not afraid of hard work; accept reasonable terms. Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 928

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

WANTED.

WANTED to PURCHASE A PRINTING PRESS ESTABLISHMENT. Write giving particulars, to LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI, P. O. Box No. 457, Bombay. 1074

WANTED—One COMPOUND ENGINE for twenty double roller Gins. See personally between 2 to 5 p.m. to PESTONJEE COOVERJEE c/o Premjee Ookeda's House, No. 312-14, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 1075

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MANGANESE 48 per cent. F. O. R. FOUJDAR BROS., Ajni, Nagpur. 1064

CIGARS FOR SALE—100 Box of CORONA CORONA. Perfect condition. What offers. Apply Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE.—Screw-Cutting Lathes in complete working order. 14, 12, 10, 8 and 6. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1010

FOR SALE—An English double IRON COT, with medicated Cotton Mattress, detachable mesh and a Singer's Sewing Machine. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annexe. 1056

FOR SALE—SAFETY MOTOR TYRES, new, 6 30 by 3½; 2, 870 by 90 and 2 920 by 120. Price Rs. 25 p c. off. Write GLOBE STORES Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1052

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—A complete plant of 2,500 Spindles in one lot. Apply to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE—One LANDAU with HORSE, complete, second-hand and in running order. For particulars apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 965

FOR SALE—One 18 c. gold open face gent's high class WATCH with gold and platinum chain belongs to a gentleman. Can be seen at SWISS WATCH WORKS. Lamington Road, next to N. Powell.

FOR SALE—At Bombay. Pair of imported African CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, other animals. Apply, "H." Ballygunge Pharmacy, Calcutta. 986

FOR SALE—PHOTO-ZINCO CAMERA, 10in. by 8in. Cooke's Lens, Prism, Screens, Colour Filters, Hunter's Beveller and other accessories complete. Apply Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

GIVE YOUR SONS the KRAIBER H. B. PENCILS, no useless wastage of lead. Rs. 3 per gross, V. P. extra, from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year, only two months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to the INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 1073

FOR SALE—One of the FINEST SITES at Lonavla, on Tungarli Hill, with charming woods 10 acres and more of INAM LAND with no building fines, etc., with a convenient self-contained Bungalow thereon. Owner is selling it as he has no further use. Apply to Mr. VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1070

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7	110
Remington No. 9 Gujerati, little-used —	225
Empire No. 1 Portable	125
Hammond with Back spacer	120
Blick No. 7 Portable with case	100
Underwood No. 5 with B. S. 2clr. little-used	250

Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab. and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 100. Few left.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. All latest devices. Equal to new. New Metal Covers, Base Boards and Accessories	225
Williams No. 6, Visible	50
Oliver No. 5, Brief	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., B. S. & Tab	150
Oliver No. 5, Brief, B. S. & Tab, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible	215
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, B. S. & Tab	
Remington No. 10, Brief, used few months	225
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

TO BE LET—Upto the end of the season (15th June, 1919) "HOMESTEAD", Chowk Point, Matheran, completely furnished, large grounds with Tennis Court, ample stabling and servants' accommodation. Rent Rs. 3,000. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 880

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., and are in a position to effect insurances at the lowest possible rates. For particulars apply to—

C. M. ROSS,
Managing Partner,
Mathradas and Co.

Canada Building, Bombay. 1011

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS THEIR EXCELLENCIES will be driving IN STATE to the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, the public attending the Races are informed that CLERK ROAD, JUNCTION ROAD and HAINES ROAD will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC between 3-15 p.m. and 3-45 p.m. The public are therefore advised to be at the Race Course by 3-15 p.m.

This Notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

O. ALLEN HARKER,
Deputy Commissioner
for Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 20th February, 1919.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1919, at 6.30 p.m.

C. J. COLLINGS,
Honorary Secretary.

23rd January, 1919. 435

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to

VADILAL & Co.,
Tamba Kanta, Bombay 2.
3531

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT OF 1915

BANDRA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. II AND SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. II.

IN accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the above Act, the undersigned Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the Arbitration proceedings in connection with the above schemes on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, in Municipal Hall, Bandra.

A. B. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Arbitrator.

Poona, 18th February 1919. 1019

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916 that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of April, 1919, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the portion of the public street known as Ghoga Street between Parsi Bazar Street and Cawasji Patel Street.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1919.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
1066

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, for.

I. The Supply of Stationery during the year 1919-20.
II. The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1919-20.
III. Watering certain footpaths, Roads etc., during the year 1919-20.

Forms of Tender may, on payment of Rs. 4, each for items I and II be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers, during office hours. The rates tendered for, should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead.

Forms of Tender for Item III. may be obtained on payment of Re. 1, from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. for Item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort, 994

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"EOS" PHOTO COY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "EOS" Photographic Coy., Mr. Rustomji Purvezji, having died, I have arranged to carry on my father's business as usual. The well-known artist, Mr. D. Y. Dighe, late of Messrs. Gurudas and Co., having joined us, will now manage our Studio. I hope the patronage extended to my late father by friends and the public will be continued hereafter.

PHIROZ RUSTOMJI PHOTOGRAPHER.
1062

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I have severed all my connections with Messrs. Gurudas and Co., Photographers, Princess Street, and have now joined the "EOS" Photographic Studio of Kalbadevi Road.

D. Y. DIGHE.
1062

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—INSPECTORS on Rs. 110-5-135 plus Rs. 25 C. A. None need apply except those holding any one of the undermentioned certificates.

(a) A certificate that he has passed the L. C. E, Examination of Bombay University or the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University or
(b) A certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur; Thompson College, Roorkie; Poona College of Science; or Madras College of Engineering, that he has served a full apprenticeship there and has passed the final examination qualifying him for appointment in the P. W. D. as a Foreman, Mechanic and Upper Subordinate or
(c) A certificate from the Chief Engineer P. W. D. given within five years from the time from his applying for the appointment that he has been examined and found to possess the knowledge required to be an Upper-Subordinate of the P. W. D.

In addition to the above, he must possess or acquire a sound theoretical knowledge of plumbing.
1076

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer,
Oil and Soap Expert.
5/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
822

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th February, 1919.
1050

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 19.9.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.

Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1916-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919.
1063

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that INYAS BASTYAV RUDRIK, of Virla Parla, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, or any objection to the sale, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at, lying and being at the village of Virla Parla in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 16,188 square yards or thereabouts bearing K. entry No. 1900, Survey No. 123, Pote No. 1, and K. entry No. 1902, Survey No. 124, Pote No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Zunto Musea and partly by that of H. A. Pereira, on or towards the South by a water course, on or towards the East by a water course and beyond that by the land of Antone Degamus and on or towards the West by the land of Domingo Antone Rodriykes.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1919.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1049

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Morarji Kallianji and on account and at the risk of Seth Harnandrai Bejnath, Ex. S.S. "City of Naples."

5 bales each 160 pieces English made white Mulls
No. M, M M, M M M M, M M M M M, 19 yds.
1 bale 150 pieces English-made white Mulls
No. 8888, 19 yards.
1 bale 150 pieces English-made white Mulls
No. 88888, 19 yards.

AUCTIONU SALE OF 30 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Khatri Arab Bava and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bhutaji Bhurmal.

11 packages English-made white Mulls, No. 8051, or other 18 yards.
10 packages English-made white Mulls, No. 8055, or other 18 yards.
7 packages English-made white Mulls, No. 8061, or other 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Arab Syed Mavilla Isphahani.

17 packages each 150 pieces English-made white Mulls, No. 2727, 5658, 2999.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party.

16 packages each 50 pieces English-made White Shirtings, No. 888 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES LIGHTWEIGHT OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Pranjivan Gordhan of Govindgully.

5 bales each 50 pieces lightweight of the Globe Mills, No. 5303, 84 lbs.
4 bales each 50 pieces lightweight of the Globe Mills, No. 8665, 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES HALF TO HALF CHECKS 6 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE NENSOOKHS AND 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Amulakh Khubchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. C. Nagardas Manilal and Co.

2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills, No. 1481.
3 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills, No. 2751.
1 bale 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills No. 3535.
2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Sassoon Mills, No. 1481.
2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1314.
6 packages each 150 packages English-made white Nensookhs, No. 8153, and 8353 or other (Gangadhar Shastri).
10 packages each 150 packages English-made white Mulls, No. 50000, or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopalji Kallian and Co. of Dadasvally.

Ex. S.S. "Yoroma Maru"
19 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3640.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 32, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANO, AND 10 C.S OF WIZARD GLOBES AND 60 CHESTS OF TEADUST, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 32, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood, household and office furniture including arm and armless chairs, office writing table, marble top centre table, fancy dressing table, fancy tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, plain and tiled top poys, hatstands, single and double glass and panel-door cupboards, wooden bedstead, leather and tapestry lined sofas, cane reclining sofas, galichas, towel-racks, phonographs, records etc.

Property of an European gentleman:—
1. Office revolving chair, fancy dressing table, 1 cottage piano.
By order of the concerned:—
60 chests of teadust.
10 cases Wizard globes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1919.

PENCH COAL.

It is hereby notified that we are now booking orders for PENCH COAL for delivery during 1919.

Intending purchasers are advised to register their orders as early as possible.

All enquiries should be addressed to our Selling Agents—

Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.,
Century Buildings, Hornby Road,
Post Box 418, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.
Agents for Pench Collieries.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1919, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of unserviceable Stores comprising cases, crates, gunnies, drums, casks and barrels, waste paper, hoop iron, etc. etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 15, Mount Road, Mazagon (next to the Police Superintendent's Bungalow), very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome side board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice box, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, cabinets, silver show cabinets, file cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by "John Brinsmaid", rich flower vases, table ornaments rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bicycle, talking machines, fire proof safe with stand, perambulator, fowl cage with hens, garden flower pots, canoe shaped victoria, Waler mare, "Empire" typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of A. A. Webb, Esq., of B. T. S. N. Cor. Mayagaon Dock.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman:—

Rubber-tyred C. Spring Landeau and strong waler horse and one Rubber Tyred Buggy.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Colaba Causeway (opposite the Rahim Mansions), very valuable teakwood and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc. comprising Wimbridges telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome side board, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, English ice box, Chesterfield sofas, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, silver show cases, rich cases, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe on stand, cupboards, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE SPORTING PICTURES.
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A 5-reel Broadwest's Best Production:
"A Turf Conspiracy"
Adopted from the famous novel by
NAT GOULD
starring the famous artistes:
VIOLET HOBSON & GERALD AMES.
Depicting a greedy man committing crimes which lead him to miseries in life and failures.

Also a Rollicking Comic
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 6 30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND CHANGE OF PICTURE BILL!
A 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:—
"RED, WHITE AND BLUE BLOOD"
A splendid story describing the contrast between hypocrisy and truth. A crook "Soldier of other people's wealth" plans to swindle a wealthy lady by marrying her daughter under the assumed title of a Count. His plans are crustrated by the true love. The crook is caught in the act of robbing the family treasury. Truth predominates over hypocrisy.
Featuring the screen's most successful co-stars!
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE.
A Delightful Entertainment!
Full of Comic incidents. A drama of laughter-making powers.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

G. I. P.
BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
DANCE
Monday the 3rd March at 9-30 p. m. on Tennis Court.
Admission—
Members with 2 Ladies Re. 1.
Non-members with 2 Ladies Rs. 2.
C. B. GARDNER,
Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIG MEETING THIS EVENING

Are you interested in horse-flesh? Are you a Race-going man? and do you propose to back any particular horse this evening?

Well—here's a sure tip for you. **BACK BINGO** for Win and Place. Go in at him with a Hundred Rupee Note and we promise you a dividend of at least a couple of thousand on Win alone.

Don't stare! If you only know who is going to ride the wonderful sire of a hundred pedigrees the BINGO—the stallion which has challenged and beaten by four lengths the irrepressible DARK LEGEND—yes, if you only know the name of the Jockey, Miss MacMarsh, the world renowned beautiful Champion

"Jockey Sweetheart"

you will know you are bet.ing on certainty. Mind you to-day is the

West-End Cup

at New Churney Road, and **BINGO** is out to carry the 500 Dollars Prize,
It is a grand show-an exhilarating spectacle.

COME THIS EVENING TO THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
and you will find yourself in the finest, biggest, liveliest Race-course of the World.

MacMarsh as Polly, the most ceelbrated equestrian in Europe and America—beats the oldest and the toughest jockeys to a Frizzle!

It is a Race-course Drama, full of Life, full of Romance, and full of Sport.

Prices as usual:—Box (each seat) 1 Re; Sofas 12 Annas, First Class 8 Annas; Upper Rows 6 Annas; then 4 and 2 Annas.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

LOOK OUT
THE WONDERFUL MYSTERIOUS
"JUDEX"
is coming out afresh at the West-End Cinema with his
FURTHER EXPLOITS
Brand New Parts—absolutely New Episodes, commencing from 1st March 1919.

The seventh week!
Let this be a clear and a distinct assurance to you that
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
—the tremendously popular serial stupendous—enters to-day on its most vital and vigorous stage.

Parts 25, 26, 27 and 28 are chokeful of staggering incidents of adventure and mystery. Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber do some stunts that practically make one's flesh creep with suspense and anxiety. Miles Gaston and Betty Lee practically grapple with death, and the desperate gang of crooks give them a lively time of it.

DON'T MISS
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
this week at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy in the Programme.
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Coming shortly.
Our Splendid 40,000 feet Serial
"VENGEANCE & The WOMAN"
Starring the incomparable pair William Duncan and Carol Holloway who won goldn hearts in "The Fighting Trail."

Bombay's most centrally situated, comfortable furnished, and elaborately finished Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week third instalment
Episode 5th The Swing of Death
Episode 6th—"On the brink"
OF THE UNIVERSAL'S AMAZING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the human whirlwind
EDDIE POLO
together with one more episode—No. 14—of the paramount Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Also
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
Three shows nightly at 7; 8-45; & 10-30.
Two Prize Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Prices of admission from Rs. 2 to annas 2.

—LARGEST STOCK—
HELD FOR
Centrifugal, Rotary, Power, and Hand
PUMPS
Sole Representatives for
BURNOIL ENGINE
(Marine and Stationary)
THINK——NO MAGNETO
No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.
CLUBWALLA & CO. LTD. 50, Church Gate Street BOMBAY.

VACUUM FREEZER

No turning
No shaking
No work.
Takes ordinary salt and ice.
Saves its price in the cost of ice. One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Fool Yourself!
Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming
Take Care
Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture
Men Who Know
The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless
The Projection Is Good

THE
SIMPLEX
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR
It Is the cheapest
because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
The Universal Film Mfg. Co.
Heera House, Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.

IMPERIAL
PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
"HOUSE OF HATE"
Episodes 17th and 18th.
The public will be glad to learn that further episodes of this great serial have arrived in Bombay. Episodes 17th and 18th will be screened to-night at the Imperial.
These episodes are as thrilling as the previous ones and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more unfathomable than before.
TWO PATHE GAZETTES
giving in pictures the world's most notable news.
VICTORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
(Travel.)
Luke:—the inimitable comedian in
"HEY THERE"
Time—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m, daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

GOOD SHOT!
There's not a man in all America who can shoot so straight, who can hit so hard, who can ride at such break-neck speed, who can throw a lasso so neatly as
EDDIE POLO
THE HUMAN WHIRWIND.
See him in the third instalment of the AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
commencing to-night at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
The most nerve thrilling, blood-warming, punchy, peppery serial yet shown in Bombay.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Episode 3rd
THE SWING OF DEATH.
See Polo's death-defying swing by means of a lasso over a yawning abyss in the heart of the Rockies.
Episode 4th
ON THE BRINK.
To-gether with
14th Episode of the Popular Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.
HORSE SHOW
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
ON THE CLUB GROUNDS, BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND.

POLO PONIES.
Class I.—Arab and C. B., Light Weight.
Class II.—Arab and C. B., Heavy Weight.
Class III.—English and Colonial, Light Weight.
Class IV.—English and Colonial, Heavy Weight.
CHARGERS.
Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.-C. Os. and Troopers.
Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. (No entrance fees.)
Class VIIA.—Troop horses belonging to Mounted Police. (No entrance fees.)
HUNTERS.
Class VIII.—Horses.
Class IX.—Ponies.
OPEN CLASS.
Class X.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2.
Class XI.—Country Breds.
Class XII.—Arabs.
HACKS.
Class XIII.—Horses.
Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
Class XVI.—Horses.
Class XVII.—Ponies.
HARNESS CLASS.
Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
HACKS.
Class XIV.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
FIRST ENTRANCE FEES RS. 3.
FINAL ENTRANCE FEES RS. 5.
First Entries close March 10th, Final Entries March 15th.
Entry Forms and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.
C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club, Bombay.

AMUSEMENT.

Grand Charity Concert

IN AID OF THE

FAMINE FUND

AND THE

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

LADY MEHTA

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

on the 27th February, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The Best of English and Indian instrumental and vocal music will be given by the well-known ladies of Bombay.

Tickets can be had at the following places:

THE INDIAN BOOK DEPOT
Medows Street, Fort.

JEHANGIR B. KARANI'S SONS
Booksellers, Bora Bazar, Fort,

S. ROSE & Co., FORT.

PRICES:

Orchestra C.	Rs. 15	(only a few seats left.)
„ D.E.F.G.	„ 10	each seat.
„ H.K.L.	„ 7	„ „
„ M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.	„ 5	per seat
„ V.W.X.	„ 3	„ „
Balcony Sofas	Rs. 45	
„ Boxes	„ 45	
„ Rows B & C	„ 10	
„ D.E.F.	„ 5	
„ G.H.K.L.	„ 3	

PROGRAMME

PART I.

1. Piano Duet—Egmont Ouverture—*Beethoven*
MISS D. D. ADENWALLA
MISS K. C. LALKAKA.
2. Indian Song—Rag Kalyan, Tin Tal.
MISS PIROJA L. PARUCK.
3. Violin Solo—
MISS C. BRIDGES.
4. English Song—
MISS PIROJA M. BOYCE
DR. FAULKNER ACCOMPANYING.
5. Mandoline Trio—Dieu et Mon Droit—
MISS PERIN G. PUDAMJI
„ FRENI G. PUDAMJI
„ MANI BILIMORIA
MRS. A. B. TATA.
6. Indian Song—Dhroopad, Rag Khamach
MRS. AVANTIK BAI GOKHALE.
7. Piano Solo—Le Papillon—*Lavallee*
MISS A. R. BILIMORIA.
8. English Song—
MISS B. TEMPLETON
DR. FAULKNER ACCOMPANYING.
9. Tambura with Jaltaran—
MISS PARUCK
PROF. BA. DEV VARMA.
10. Indian Song—Rag Bageshri—*Tal aktal*
MISS FRENI N. COOPER
„ JER TARAPOREWALA.
11. Piano Solo—Fantasie Impromptu C. Minor—*Chopin*
MISS DAISY SHAW.
12. Indian Song—Rag Bhimpalasi—*Tretal*
MRS. SHERBANOO KAPADIA.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Indian Song—Rag Bhairavi—*Tretal.*
MRS. K. PATCH.
2. Sitar Duet—Rag
MRS. A. B TATA.
„ SHERBANOO KAPADIA.
3. English Song—
MISS B. TEMPLETON
DR. FAULKNER ACCOMPANYING.
4. Piano Solo—Sonata Op. 31. No. 2—*Beethoven.*
MISS K. C. LALKAKA
5. Indian Song—Rag Bhairavi—*Tal dádra*
MISS RUTH NAIGAMWALA.
6. Violin Solo—
MISS C. BRIDGES.
7. Indian Song—Rag Bhairavi—*Tal Kerva*
MISS MEHERBAI L. PARUCK.
8. Piano Solo—Tarentelle—*Rubinstein*
MISS D. D. ADENWALA
9. Indian Song—Rag Ashavri—*Tal Tretal*
MRS. SHERBANOO KAPADIA.

Blue Black Ink Pills

MADE BY
Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Ph.D., F.C.S., Berlin.

Readily soluble in water, every pill gives one ink-pot of excellent ink.

USED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND NUMEROUS SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Rates per pill one piece. Gross Box Rs. 1-8.
50 Grosses Rs. 65.

Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd
24, BARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD
CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 14th.

		Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports		77,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		30,000
„ „ to France and Continent		35,000
„ to Japan		8,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports		1,325,000
„ at Interior Ports		1,436,000

New York, Feb. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	Nil
„ to Continent	29,000
Futures at New York Mar.	22.99
„ „ May	22.15
„ „ July	21.68
Spot Cotton at New York	26.50
„ Orleans	26.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	24.30
„ May	23.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Nominal	15½ to 15½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Feb. 18th.

Futures at New York Mar.	22.70
„ „ May	21.85
Spot Cotton at New York	26.20

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 14th.

Rentes 3 %	65
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
„ „ 6 „	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2 %	55
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3 % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

London, Feb. 15th.

Rentes 3%	65
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
„ „ 6 „	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

London, Feb. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 7/8

WAR LOANS.

London Feb. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928	
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£98

London, Feb. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£98

MISSELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 14th.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton in bags	480
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bag	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in bag	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£95
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78
Copper Braziers	£132
Yellow Metal	£78
Hard Spelter	£34

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	25/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	27

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½

Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 15th.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41 lbs ex-Ship per ton in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	480
Linseed Argentine per ton in Bags	440
Toria Rapeseed (La Plata) per ton in Bags	455

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Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	25/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	27

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

February, 21.

Though we have seen fluctuations during the past week there has been no strength in the local market. On Saturday last, the highest and lowest prices for Fully Good Broach April, May were Rs. 579, and Rs. 571, but on Sunday the price fell to Rs. 560. On Monday, the rate fluctuated between Rs. 571 and Rs. 555, and on Tuesday between Rs. 555 and Rs. 548. Wednesday was steadier at Rs. 549 to Rs. 560, but Thursday opened at Rs. 557, and fell away to Rs. 545, closing at Rs. 546. To-day the opening rate was Rs. 541, and after touching Rs. 543 the price declined to Rs. 539. Closing quotations were as under.

In spite of an improving market in New York in the early part of the week, the market here was quiet and the tendency towards lower prices. On the 20th January, a month ago, Broach was Rs. 618, and New York May, 22.15. The latest cable to hand gives New York May as 21.85 and Broach was yesterday Rs. 546 a decline of Rs. 72 against 50 points in New York and we are now near the New York parity. It will therefore be advisable to act with greater caution. It is too early yet to say anything about the New Crop in America, but reports regarding acreage are more in favour of a decrease than an increase. Cotton in America costs about 20 cents per pound at present to produce, and unless values increase appreciably farmers will not be inclined to plant freely. It is merely a matter of time for the expected demand for cotton and cotton goods to spring up. That it will come eventually no one can doubt. The delay has caused some uneasiness, but any semblance of an improvement causes a flutter in Liverpool even now. We shall no doubt see fluctuations, but distant months in Liverpool are worth attention as a purchase at about the present level.

The local market is suffering from depression owing to the poor demand for ready cotton and the excess profit tax which is reflected in contract prices. Sentiment is at the moment bearish, but may veer at any time. Any improvement in the demand for ready, as has been seen once during the past week, would cause a quick change.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	539
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	464
Wire M. G. Oomras	„	476

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 21ST Feb. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April-May	540
Fully Good M G Bengal	March	466
Fine M G Oomras	March	461
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	451
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	538

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	435	425	418	395	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	430	420	405	385	„
M.G. Khandesh		467	462	452	„
M.G.Oomras No3	512	502	487		„
M.G.Oomras No4	—	497	482	452	„

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 20th February. 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
		1918/19	1917/18
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	6,855	97,615	146,665
Central India	6,608	83,774	37,060
Barsee and Nuggur	3,664	55,281	46,270
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,704	45,017	10,287
Berar	13,398	183,430	157,614
Central Provinces	4,616	167,106	21,385
Total Oomras	43,845	643,123	429,426
Dholleras	1,499	26,619	64,859
Broach	10,610	87,737	146,665
Compta and Dharwar	1,654	48,812	70,201
Westerns-Northerns	115	33,266	58,617
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	912	71,739	111,065
Rajputana	1,588	17,372	19,254
Sind, Punjab	10,688	210,744	121,077
Cocanada	150	3,600	10,759
Persian	108	1,868	146
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	23	37,726	15,695
American	Nil	Nil.	Nil
Egyptian	Nil		500
Other sorts	2	2,694	7,750
Total	70,813	1,697,276	914,653

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Rangoon	—150°	at Rs.	18 14 0 per case
White Rose	—150°	„	18 14 0 „
Jupiter	—75 Abel	„	10 10 0 „
Devoe's	—75 „	„	10 10 0 „
Monkey	—125°	„	10 6 0 „
Pigs	—125°	„	10 6 0 „
White Camalia tins	—125°	„	2 2 0 2 tins.
Elephant tins	—125°	„	2 2 0 „
Elephant Bulk	—125°	„	6 4 0 8 barrels.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Feb. 21st—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 4 0
„ Cawnpore 70-30	78 0 0	11 4 0
„ Karachi Bangia	78 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 4 0
„ Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 4 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
„ Thin	11 14 0	12 6 0
Teolseed White 35-15	110 0 0	—
„ Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	—
„ Black	85 0 0	—
„ Gajar 50-50	95 0 0	—
Popyseed. White	15 0 0	15 8 0
Groundnuts	60 0 0	0 0 0
Barley	5 0 0	6 0 0
Mowrrseed	7 4 0	—
Castorseed	13 0 0	14 0 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 0 0
Linseed May	12 15 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21st.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc Acceptance 8m/s.	1 6 5½
Fres Demand	192½
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	321½
Japan	144
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

GOLD.

BULLION.

Bar Gold has been steady with a fair retail demand.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-6-6.

EXCHANGE.

This market are unchanged.

Conditions in good buyers of Export Bills. The Banks are tainable at 1/5 31/32.

T. T. is now on London 1/6.
D. D. on London 1/6 11/32.
Credit 3 Months Fr. 194.
D. D. on Paris Fr. 201-8.
Credit 3 Months Japan Rs. 144.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 141/12.
60 D/s on Hongkong Rs. 210-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 324.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
Three per cent. War Loan 19-9-1947 99.
5 per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
5½ per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 85.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank f Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share bazaar has not yet shaken off its inertia and business continues very dull and disappointing, with hardly any transaction of magnitude or importance. The reason is not far to seek. Under existing conditions, the price oscillations have been so narrow systematically for weeks past that it can pay none but jobbing brokers to operate; and there is no wonder that both speculators and investing public should be more lookers-on.

The burning topic of discussion in commercial circles has been The Excess Profits Tax Bill, which after a prolonged and anxious expectancy was introduced in the Viceregal Council on Wednesday. The Finance Minister's utterance makes it practically clear that barring some concessions to controlled industries, the determination of the Government to levy fully 50 per cent. would be an accomplished fact.

The introduction of the Bill has imparted a slight set-back to the values of cotton mill shares, the consensus of opinion being that Cotton Mills do not stand to receiving any consideration beyond the proposed exemption from super-tax. Owing, however, to the over-sold position of the market, mill shares could not sag substantially, and, at the close, reveal some steadiness.

The select committee to whom the Profits Tax Bill has been referred will submit their report on the 12th March, and until then we do not foresee any movement of importance in the market.

Owing to the promise of concession to controlled industries, the industrial section of the share bazaar has been steadier. Cements and Iron and Steel shares have been slightly in better request, with a little improvement in price.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,095, Swan 567½, Simplex 655, Pearls 532½, Shahpurii 1161, Madhowji 2,055, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,192½, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 167½, Finlay 460, Fazulbhoys 705, David 600, Crescent 216-4, Colaba 1,525, Century 420, Bv. Cotton 602-8, Bv. Dveing 1,500, Bundi 28, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,365, Tata New Defd. 460 p. Tata Old Defd. 1,137½, Tata Ord. 240, Shivraipur 37-8, Alcocks 865, Bv. Burma 857½, Bv. Tramway 505, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro. 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,100, Swan 572½, Simplex 655, Shahpurii 1174, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2,065, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,197½, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 167½, Finlay 462½, Fazulbhoy 700, David 597½, Crescent 2161, Colaba 1,520, Century 420, Bv. Cotton 600, Bv. Dveing 1,500, Bundi 28, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,360, Shivraipur 38, Tata New Defd. 460, Tata Old Defd. 1,132½, Tata Ord. 237-8, Alcocks 865, Bv. Burma 860, Bv. Tramway 507½, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro. 1,230.

FINANCE.

Money continues to be in steady demand. The deposit rate for 2 or 3 months period is 5 per cent. to 5½ per cent. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is 35 lacs down. The bank rates are unchanged.

CURRENT BANK RATES:

England	—	5 per cent.	Apr 5 1917
France	—	5 per cent.	Aug 29 1914
Germany	—	5 per cent.	Dec 22 1914
Russia	—	5 per cent.	July 23 1914
Italy	—	5 per cent.	Nov 11 1917
Netherlands	—	4½ per cent.	July 1 19'5
Belgium	—	5 per cent.	Aug 20 19.4
Austria-Hungary	—	5 per cent.	April 10 1915
Sweden	—	6½ per cent.	Jan 21 19 8
Spain	—	4½ per cent.	Oct 23 1914
India { Bombay	—	7 per cent.	Jan 16 1919
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	—	7 per cent.	Jan 16 1919
India { Madras	—	8 per cent.	Jan 21. 1919

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has ruled quiet during the past week, the demand being on a small scale. There has been a general desire on the part of dealers to sell off their holdings even at sacrifices, in view of the easier tendency of the Manchester Market, and this has had a depressing effect on the values of several standard cloths. Clearances have not been satisfactory and stocks in the warehouses have increased. Some lots of nainsooks, which had originally been bought from Karachi merchants, have found their way back to that market at lower rates. This has given some hope to merchants here who expect a further demand from there. As Manchester Grey Shirtings have not been booked since a long time, stocks of these are very low, which will have to maintain the present level for some time. Many makers will have to make the necessary change in the machinery before they can resume work for the Indian Market, as they had turned on their looms to other styles during the period of war.

The decision of the Government of India to stick to the original proposal to levy 50 per cent. Excess Profit's Tax, has damped the spirits of the merchants, and it is left to be seen what shape the Bill will take after it has passed through the Select Committee to which it has been referred.

GREYS.

There has been an easier feeling in Grey goods of Manchester make, especially the 39 inches Red End Shirtings. The lower rate has attracted some buyers and some lots have been purchased by them for Kathiawar. Owing to the scarcity of other standard cloths, values have remained steady. Pepperell Drills have shewn a decline of a rupee per piece due to poor demand. Prices of Grey Jaconets have shewn a fair reduction, sellers being anxious to get rid of their holdings.

Japanese Shirtings have been selling at lower rates in public auctions, which has had a depressing effect on the market.

Local Mill cloths have remained quiet, the rates ruling for Sheetings being from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-12 per lb. and for Longcloths from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-14 per lb.

WHITE.

There has been a good demand from Karachi for 46 inches by 16 yards, White Nainsooks which have been sold for that market at Rs. 7 per piece. These goods had touched the price of Rs. 12 some time back and were recently sold at Rs. 8, which low price has attracted the attention of buyers. Other styles of nainsooks have been put up in prices in sympathy with the above. Sacharilla Heavy, White Mulls in wider widths have also been under enquiry but sales have not resulted so far. 58 inches by 20 yards R d End Mulls have advanced by two annas per piece, but 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have declined by two annas. White shirtings have remained steady. Stocks of White Dhoties being heavy, values have ruled very quiet, and dealers can not effect sales even at heavy losses.

The quotations for the leading stocks of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Pearl No. 2006	39 x 31½		17 0 0
„ 166000	45 x 37½		----
Thomson's No 1976	40 x 36		----
Peter's No 1980	40 x 37½		20 0 0
Thackersey's Rope No 3	39 x 38½		24 0 0
„ R R P	39 x 38½		----
Greys Jaconets—			
Ralli's No 14	44 x 40		9 8 0
Greys Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	39 x 40		27 0 0
Ralli's Mastiff, No. 236	39 x 39		17 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Limpsey's No. 1566	22 x 42		22 0 0
R. B. T. C. 40000	39 x 40		35 0 0
White Sateens—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9096	27 x 14		4 8 0
„ No. 1900	27 x 15		4 8 0
„ No. 30020 T B	38 x 22		7 12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	23 x 13		3 3 0
„ 40000	39 x 13		5 0 0
Greaves' No. 5000 T. B.	39 x 22		----
Ritchie's 8500/4510			
4530	39 x 13		4 4 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's No. 0	41 x 18		----
„ „ 60	46 x 18		----
„ „ 600	51 x 18		16 0 0
„ „ 6000	54 x 18		18 4 0
„ „ 88	58 x 22		8 6 0
„ „ 316	39 x 22		6 0 0
Ritchie's No. 978	50 x 18		----
„ „ 615	50 x 18		9 0 0
„ „ 60000	50 x 18		7 8 0
„ „ 1960	27 x 18		4 0 0
Greaves' No. 5002	27 x 18		3 8 0
Graham's No. 960	39 x 18		8 8 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
No. 51000	40 x 36		18 0 0
No. 100	„	„	21 0 0
No. 200	„	„	21 0 0
No. 2005	„	„	23 0 0
No. 5...	„	„	----
Nos. 2300/2500	„	„	----
No. 7200	„	„	20 0 0
No. 3600	„	„	24 0 0
No. 4100	„	„	22 0 0
No. 5100	„	„	23 0 0
No. 3000	„	36 x 36	----
No. 666	„	„	17 0 0
No. 121	„	33 x 36	----
No. 191	„	36 x 36	----

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons	—	36 x 36	16 0 0
"C" Quality	—	36 x 36	15 12 0
"Bomb Dev"	—	36 x 36	----

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant	—	29 x 40	24 0 0

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1919. Bales.	Canes.	Totals.	In 1918. Bales.	Canes.	Totals.
Jan.	54,249	9,253	63,502	24,66[illegible]	9,[illegible]	33,712
Feb.				4,07[illegible]	1,29[illegible]	5,370
March				45,096	14,648	57,744
April				42,04[illegible]	13,5[illegible]	55,[illegible]
May				[illegible],74	12,780	[illegible],854
June				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July				[illegible],712	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]
Aug.				34,538	9,228	43,818
Sept.				38,482	8,964	47,446
Oct.				[illegible]4,7[illegible]	9,3[illegible]	[illegible],156
Nov.				[illegible]1,5[illegible]	9,469	[illegible],981
Dec.				[illegible],[illegible]	9,869	[illegible],190

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Since our last report we experienced a very excited market during the latter part of last week with good demand and prices advanced by 12 annas per cwt. all round and later on declined four annas per cwt. on lower advices from Mauritius and Calcutta and again remained steady with good enquiry. The S.S. Tjimo Maru arrived from Java with 30,000 bags of sugar for one Firm. A large quantity of Mauritius sugar has sold ex stock c Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 22, Bazar terms. White Javas are changing hands c 29/ to 29/5 F. B. H. Calcutta and Karachi Markets are reported steady without any business doing for forward. Java market remains firm and no business doing for near future as the freight is scarce.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T. M. O. Rs. 21-12-0, equal to 29s. F. B. H., stocks 60,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 19-12-0, equal to 26s. F.B.H. stock 4,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 22-0-0, equal to 30s F. B. H. stocks 500 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 21-0-0 to 21-12-0 stocks 3,00,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 20-0-0 to 21-0-0 stocks 7,000 bags.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 54,249 bales and 9,253 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st January last, which shows an increase of 1,429 bales and a decrease of 135 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton twist and yarns on the 31st January last stands at 19,245 packages, which shows an increase of 2,711 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' godowns have been 11,384 packages. The imports during January last of cotton piece-goods have been 21,340 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 8,049 packages.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The Excess War Profit Tax Bill, the particulars of which were published in this morning's paper, though contrary to expectations yet did not have a depressing effect upon the share market. On the contrary, the jute mill shares ruled steadier, to-day in spite of tax hanging over them. Northbrooks were done at Rs. 51/4, Reliable Rs. 34/4, Howrah Rs. 39/8 and Kamarhatty up to Rs. 565. Only small business took place in coal shares which were somewhat irregular. New Tetturya dropped to Rs. 16 and New Beerbhoom advanced to Rs. 62/8. There was a run on Patmohna which put these securities up to Rs. 16/4. In miscellaneous section there was no special feature of interest. A fair amount of business was done with favourite stocks maintaining their position. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bu[illegible] New Beerbhoom 62 8, [illegible]ohna 16, Samla Kendra 2[illegible]

Jute:—Budge Bu[illegible] (pwds.) 113, Gouripore 765, [illegible]arharty 560, Lawrence 297, Nort[illegible] Reliance 24/8, Waverley 13/8.

Tea:—Bhuneeri 1/6 p, Panc[illegible]/12 p, Rydak 295/8, Sirimia 11/8, Tukvar [illegible]

Miscellaneous:—All-baba Rank 290/8, Anglo Oriental Steam 36/4, Assam Saw Mills 26/8, Burma Bye Products 12, Bihar Oil 30/4, British Burma Petroleum 10, Chemical Industries 25, Frank Ross 18, Ganga Oil 32/8, Indian Iron and Steel 3 p, Indian Standard Wagon 3/8 p, Nagpur Clay 25, Tata Industrial Bank 2/12 p.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74/2 and small lots at Rs. 75.4 to 74/8.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 21st.

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs.	..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	„	9'3-4	„	8,57,713-8
Total	..	953-4		8,57,713-8

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

...ading are inserted at the ...e per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay races: 5th day, Mahalaxmi race course. First race starts at 2-15 p.m.—State Arrival of H.E. The Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd.

Annual Meeting of the Elphinstone Society at Elphinstone College at 5-45 p.m.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Lingu Bandar-Abbas, Dubai, Bahrain, Buehire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.

Thana Railway Passengers' meeting at Thana Theatre at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

S. S. Havidar with English parcel mails expected at daylight.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 3rd

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/18th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.), will play a programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion I. D. F. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Bombay races to-day.

A LECTURE ON SUPERSTITION.

A public lecture on "Superstition" will be delivered by Mr. Narayan Dhondu Kadam, to-morrow, at 9 a.m., (S.T.), in the Petit's New Compound, Tardeo, Bombay.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA CITY.

A paper will be read at the Institute on Sunday the 23rd of February 1919 at 5-30 p.m. by Dr. V. Sukhtankar on "The Home of the Andhra Kings" Discussion will follow.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Bhai Tahilram, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Monday at 5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Figures in text will now be accepted in deferred Foreign telegrams for China and Sweden.

Telegraphic Communication via Commercial-Pacific Route—is interrupted.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the coming 9th Session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat will deliver a lecture in Marathi on Female Education in the Students' Brotherhood Premises, Girgaum Back Road, at 6 p.m. this evening. Mrs. Avantikbai Gokhale will preside.

FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The report of the above institution for the quarter ending 31st January, shows that in all 6,270 cases were treated, including 1,563 new patients and 151 operations. Out patients are seen between 3 and 6 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A lecture on "Mail Order Business", will be delivered by Mr. Gopal R. Jejurikar, at the Deccan Merchants' Association, Girgaum Back Road, at the Association's Hall, to-morrow, at 9 a.m., (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Bible Class will meet to-day at 9 p.m., and to-morrow there will be a Conversational Meeting on "What should be done to elevate our brethern in Konkan" at 4 p.m., in the of the Institution premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

THE KANARA UNION.

The annual General meeting of the above Union will be held in the Hall of the Maratha High School (Sandhurst Road, Girgaon) tomorrow at 3 p.m. when Mr. V. G. Dalvi, will preside and deliver the annual address.

A LANTERN LECTURE ON "OUR INVISIBLE ENEMIES."

Under the auspices of the Hanuman Buildings Tenants' Association a lantern lecture on "Our Invisible Enemies", will be delivered by Mr. A. V. Chitre to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Square of Hanuman Buildings Nos. 4 and 5.

GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.) ORDERS

At Mahalaxmi all ranks who have volunteered will parade on Sunday, the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m.

Dress:—Knicks, Putties, Helmets, Grey Shirts, Rifles and Side Arms.

An urgent special notice has been posted at Headquarters. All ranks must make themselves acquainted with same by Saturday forenoon.

ELECTRIC WORKMEN'S FREE NIGHT CLASS.

With a view to increasing the number of skilled workmen in the electric departments of the textile mills, an Electric Workmen's Free Night Class will be opened, under the auspices of the Tata Sons-Workmen's Institue of the Social Service League this evening at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Suraj Building, near the Elphinstone Bridge, Parel. This class will be held twice a week i.e., on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and will be conducted by Mr. S. V. Sharangpani.

ARRIVAL OF SANKARACHARYA OF PRABAS PATAN.

His Holiness Sri Trivikram Therther Shankaracharya of Prabas Patan who was in Benares for over a month, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and on alighting at the Victoria Terminus was warmly welcomed by his numerous disciples and admirers. His Holiness was profusely garlanded and taken in a motor round the principal streets to the Musa buildings, where he is staying as the guest of Mr. Dayashankar Deinshankar His Holiness visited on the way the shrines of Mamma Devi, Bulesvar, and Lakhminarain, the Deccan Volunteer Corps escorting him. The Swamiji will deliver sermons every evening for the benefit of his disciples.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of Social Service League, Mr. K. B. Jagtap will deliver a lecture on "Co-operation" this evening in Rangari's Chawls at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement Social Service League, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, will deliver a lecture on "strikes, when to strike and how to strike" to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Settlement. Mr. Shrikanta Sohiroba Wagle, Manager, Jivraj Balu Mills, Tardeo, will preside.

Under the auspices of the S. S. League, Temperance Club, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. L. P. Nayak, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), on "Health and Temperance", in the Free Reading Room, Dongre's Building, New Foras Road, Bombay.

IMPERIAL.

The public will be interested to learn that further episodes of the great Pathe serial "The House of Hate" have arrived in Bombay and episodes 17th and 18th will be screened to-night at the Imperial. These episodes are as thrilling as the previous ones and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more unfathomable than ever. The programme includes two Pathe Gazettes, giving the world's notable news in picture, a travel film called "Victory and its surroundings," and a screamingly funny comic called "Hey There!" in which the inimitable comedian Luke appears.

WEST END CINEMA.

"Jockey Sweetheart" Margaret Mayo's world-famed classic of the "Big Tops" and now converted from the celebrated play into a tremendous photo-spectacle, comes to the West End Cinema as the first of the eagerly awaited Goldwyn Pictures. After an absence of almost an entire year from the screen, Mae Marsh, who won world-wide popularity in "The Birth of a Nation" and "Intolerance," comes again to greet her huge throng of admirers in one of the most beautiful and elaborate productions ever made for the screen. This production literally abounds in sentiment and thrills for people of all ages. There is a remarkably exciting horse race, and there is a love story of greater charm and beauty than you have ever before seen on the screen.

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Tel. No. 2136. Telegrams, "INCOTOIL."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

STRICTER SUPERVISION OF MILK URGED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 17th February 1919, from Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram, stating with reference to the reply sent to him in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 3948, dated the 13th September 1918, regarding the condition of the surroundings of Kikabhoy Building at Sankli Street, that the road for approach to the building was still uneven as before; that in October last he had got it improved a little at the cost of the landlord; that in August last the Commissioner had informed him that the owner of the land had undertaken to make footpaths at once and to complete the carriage way afterwards, and that in the Corporation's reply of September last it was stated that if the parties concerned failed to complete the work of construct streets, it was proposed to take action under Section 305 of the Municipal Act, but that although six months had elapsed since, nothing had as yet been done in the matter, and requesting that as only three months remained for the monsoon to set in and as several accidents occurred daily on the passage owing to darkness at night, steps might be taken to have the approach and the footpath constructed immediately.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 6th February 1919, from Mr. Framroz N. Bharucha, stating that he saw many milk men carrying vessels full of milk quite open every day in the morning and afternoon; that he believed the Health Department had prohibited milk-men from keeping milk in uncovered vessels but that this rule was openly broken and that the Health Department took no notice of those who broke the rule; submitting that in these days when cholera was causing havoc in the City, it was imperatively necessary for the Health Department to keep a strict watch in this connection; and expressing a hope that the Corporation would see that the Health Department was made more vigilant in the matter and that the City was supplied with pure milk.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be sent to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

DEMOBILIZATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Basonia" and "1914 Terrier's" communications of the 16th instant, I think it is about time the military authorities made some definite statement regarding demobilisation in India. There is a lot of dissatisfaction at present amongst the troops and nothing short of a probable date as to when we shall leave India will satisfy us. The Staff tells us they will be the last to leave. That is all very well. They have their wives out here, and ours are at Home, and another thing, they are military by profession—we are not. They talk about keeping their promises. Take my case and there are hundreds like it. I was mobilised from the National Reserves in 1914 and according to the terms of service as laid down by the War Office I should have been demobilized on the cessation of hostilities. My firm has also made an application and it is endorsed by a Labour Exchange, but still it makes no difference. I have to soldier on, I expect, till my firm gets tired of waiting and fills my vacancy and I go on the unemployment rolls.—Yours, etc.,

"FED UP."

Poona, 17th Feb.

JERRY BUILDING.

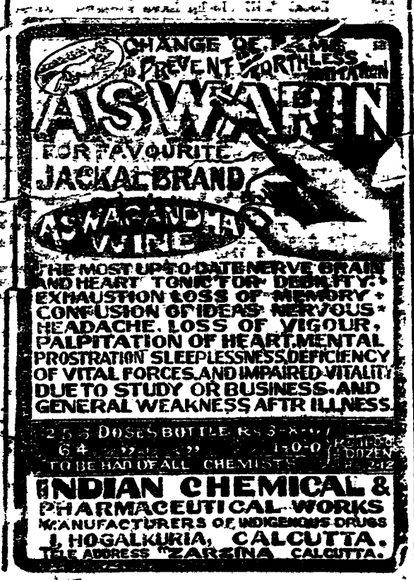
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if to be favoured with a little space for the following in your popular daily:—

I have been all along under the impression that in regard to alteration and additions to buildings it is necessary before starting work that sanction should be obtained by the submission of plans, etc., for the information of the Municipalities concerned. Now I find in the locality where I stay and own property that this rule is observed only in the breach, for I notice that several "kutcha" built walls are being demolished and "pukka" walls put up instead without proper plans, etc., being submitted, which I am constrained to think leads not only to encroachment, and the absence of any supervision; to jerrybuilding, must prove a source of nuisance and danger. I would call the attention of the authorities concerned with a view that they may take proper steps to prevent such clandestine subterfuges on the part of some unprincipled house-owners.—Yours, etc.,

D'SOUZA.

Bhunderwada, February, 19.


CHANGE OF CLIMATE
PREVENT WORTHLESS IMITATION
ASWABIN
FOR FAVOURITE
JACKAL BRAND
ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE GRAIN AND HEART TONIC FOR DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION LOSS OF MEMORY, CONFUSION OF IDEAS NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF VIGOUR, PALPITATION OF HEART, MENTAL PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS, DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES AND IMPAIRED VITALITY DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS AND GENERAL WEAKNESS AFTER ILLNESS.
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1, HOGALKURIA, CALCUTTA.
TELE ADDRESS "ZARSINA" CALCUTTA.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

RISE IN CHOLERA

The total number of deaths from all causes on Thursday, in Bombay was 173 as compared with 190 on Wednesday and 144 on the corresponding day of last year.

Cholera registered 21 attacks and 10 deaths on Thursday as against 13 attacks and 6 deaths on Wednesday.

There were five attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox on Thursday.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

MEETING POSTPONED TO 2ND MARCH.

The inangural meeting of the proposed abovementioned Corps will be held at the Kikabhoy Building Plot No. 16 Sankli Street, Byculla (near Municipal Office, Sankli Street) on the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) precisely, to elect office-bearers instead of as announced before.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

"MALADMINISTRATION IN DOHAD TALUKA."

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO REFUEE SOME CHARGES.

The following press note is issued by the Bombay Government:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT FAMINE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th Feb., 1919.

No 283—Fam. A letter headed "Maladministration in the Dohad taluka" and purporting to be signed by I. K. Yajnik has been published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 15th February 1919. The object of the letter is to show that the officers of Government responsible for the administration of famine relief in the Dohad taluka of the Panch Mahals district "are dealing with the situation in a most careless and haphazard manner." This general charge is based mainly on the following specific allegations. The true facts are set forth against each separate allegation.

Statements in the letter.	The facts.
"Officials may be found giving rosy pictures of splendid crops of maize in all except a few villages round about Dohad."	Out of 220 villages in the Dohad taluka and the Jhalod petha subordinate to it, the land revenue has been wholly suspended in 198 villages, half of it has been suspended in 16 villages and in only six villages is the full revenue being collected.
"Only three public works have been started.....and no village work has been started up to date."	Eleven works employing nearly 6,000 people have been started, of which 8 are tank works of the nature of village works.
"The works were not started until the end of December or the beginning of January."	Test works were started in the Jhalod petha in the middle of November and were converted into regular relief works on the 15th December after personal inspections by the Collector and the Commissioner.
"That (i.e., Chharchhoda tank) is the only work which is managed as a regular famine work, though no dole has yet begun to be given to dependants."	The existence of famine in the Dohad taluka and the Jhalod petha has been formally declared by Government, and on the regular relief works (public works) provision is made for the relief of the dependants of the workers. In the case of village works, dependants are not provided for as such, but those persons who are unable to work are put on the list for gratuitous relief. In the week ending the 8th February there were 1,028 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.

A CONTRAST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A propos of Dr. Turner's report on the health of the city during 1918, published in yesterday's papers, the following extracts in parallel columns from official health reports re-matter vitally affecting public health will be read with interest:—

Bombay:	Leicester.
Population, one million well-vaccinated but highly insanitary	Population: A quarter million unvaccinated but highly sanitary.
"Small-pox was epidemic from the week ending 9th February to that ending 11th May and caused 1,024 deaths as against 269 in 1917."	"During last year there was again not a single case of small-pox in Leicester. There has now been no small-pox in Leicester since 1906, with the exception of a single *imported* case in 1913. The total of births registered for the year was 3,688 and the total of vaccinations 193 [5 p.c.] Averaging the vaccinations since 1885, they come out at about 10 per cent. of the births. There has been very little small-pox throughout the British Isles during the past 13 years and it certainly looks as if this disease were becoming a thing of the past."
Report M. O. H. Bombay.	Report M. O. H. Leicester. — Yours, etc. P.

THE BLACK BILLS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S INDICTMENT IN COUNCIL.

The following is the last instalment of Pandit Malaviya's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the "Rowlatt Bills":—

My Lord, the next matter to which I shall invite attention in the report of the Committee is in para 177. They have said clearly. "The measures which we shall submit are of two kinds, namely *Punitive* by which term we mean measures better to secure the conviction and punishment of offenders, and *Preventive*, i.e. measures to check the spread of conspiracy and the commission of crime. We may say at once that we do not expect very much from punitive measures."

Now my Lord as the Committee say they do not expect very much from punitive measures, it would have been well if these punitive measures had not been recommended. However it is the preventive measures which they rely upon and it is with those that the Council is at present dealing. Now, Sir, what do the preventive measures recommend? What are the difficulties with which the Committee were confronted and for which they have suggested these remedies. I will invite attention to some of them. One great difficulty felt in some cases has been the want of sufficient evidence. In Chapter XVI they say, in para. 169:—"The main reason why it has not been possible by the ordinary machinery of the criminal law to convict and imprison on a larger scale those guilty of outrages and so put down crime is simply want of sufficient evidence."

Now, if there is want of sufficient evidence, the right thing to do is to make provision for getting sufficient evidence in a reasonable, just and proper way, and not for letting in as evidence what by ages of the traditions of British justice has not been excluded evidence. Is it better some persons who are guilty should escape or that many men should be exposed to the danger of their liberties, their honour, being affected by improper evidence being accepted. Evidence which has not hitherto been acceptable in British Courts should not become acceptable simply because want of sufficient evidence has led to the acquittal or discharge of certain persons who were accused. This is not the only country where persons who have been suspected of crime have been discharged or acquitted for want of evidence. There are other countries where this difficulty has been felt. English lawyers and jurists have jealously guarded against any attacks upon the rules of evidence which constitute the best guarantee that justice, pure justice, shall be administered to every subject of his Majesty. Another difficulty which the committee have mentioned is the difficulty in establishing proof of possession of arms. They say:—"Where incriminating articles such as arms or documents are found, it is often hard to bring home the possession to any particular individuals. This occurs where the same premises are occupied jointly by undivided families, or even where a house or garden is used as a mess or meeting place for a number of youths."

The Committee go on to say:—

"The latter difficulty is illustrated by the following passages from the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Dacca in the Adabari arms affairs:—

"I hold it safe to infer that there was a close connection between the young men seen running away and the arms found, and that the garden was used as a meeting place for young men banded together for an illegal purpose. I also think it safe to infer that the appellants were members of this band. But I do not think it safe to infer that every member of the bank had control of the arms and ammunition concealed in the garden. Unless this inference can be drawn the charge against the appellants has not been established. . . There is no evidence of the appellants being leading members of the band. . . From Lakhan chaukidar's evidence it appears that the teacher called Sarada was their captain, who used to teach them *lathi*-play. For the reasons stated I hold that it had not been proved that the appellants had the revolvers and ammunition in their possession or under their control."

That is a quotation from the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Dacca and then we have the following remark by the Committee:—

"It is also true that evidence as to identity has in practice to be overwhelming. Having regard to the difficulties to which we have adverted, *it is possible that the principle is a sound one.* The same may perhaps be said of the feeling which seems to pervade these trials that there is but a slight presumption that a witness, whose serious his testimony, is telling the truth. Indeed, even where a prisoner has confessed before a Magistrate in a way that makes his statement evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, it is common for his advocate at the trial formally and seriously to "retract" the statement for him. This is treated as making some difference. *Even this may be a sound practice.* But if it is, it only shows how difficult it is to establish anything."

SOUND PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

It may be difficult; it may be regrettable; it may be that some criminals will escape punishment; but, as the Committee have themselves observed, it is possible that the principle is a sound one, that the practice referred to is a sound practice. Why then it is possible should this practice be departed from, should be given up, and evidence should be admitted which has hitherto not been treated by English judges and jurists either in this country or in England as proper legal evidence? I submit therefore, Sir, that the recommendations of the Committee on these points are not such that the Government are bound to accept them.

My Lord, let us examine a few more of the proposals in some detail. In Part I it is said that "if the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that scheduled offences are prevalent in the whole or any part of British India, and that it is expedient in the whole or any part of British India, and that it is expedient in the interests of the public safety to provide for the speedy trial of such offences, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect." Now I have submitted before that the attainment of a speedy trial is not an object sufficiently grave, sufficiently serious, sufficiently in the interests of justice and public interests, to justify the introduction of a measure the object of which is to curtail the length of trials. It is not a sufficient justification. Even under the special procedure that is proposed in this Bill a trial may be protracted for several months. There may be any number of witnesses called; there will be three High Court Judges sitting. They will not record the evidence verbatim, but still there will be three High Court Judges sitting, they will take time in examining witnesses, and as there will be no appeal, a person who has the misfortune of being the accused will have to do all that he can to strain every nerve, to spend every pice that he has in order to procure the help of the best counsel to defend him. Sir, I am not at all sure that really, in practice, the total period taken up by the trials will be very much shortened. It is true that there will not be trials in the ordinary course, first before the Magistrate, then the trial before the Sessions Judge, and then an appeal before the High Court. Some time will be saved. But I am not at all certain that the time saved will be worthy of being weighed in the scale against the danger of injustice to the accused. Besides, Sir, I can understand that during the time of war, when there are possibilities of evil ideas spreading in the country, the Government might desire to have trials speeded up. That may be possible, but when we come to normal times, when the war has come to an end and when peace has been fully restored, I cannot understand why there should be this desire for speedy trials. I ask you, Sir, to consider what it means. It may mean that while you are following your motor car procedure, there may be some poor innocent soul crushed under the weight and speed of that car. To him it may be the end of his life, his liberty and everything he holds dear. It will be no gain to the State, no gain to public interests, that a man's trial was finished in two months rather than in six or in one month rather than in three. But it may mean the loss of everything that the man concerned holds dear, and I would ask every member of the Council how he would contemplate the matter if he found himself placed in that position. Let us not provide for a speedy trial at the risk of doing an irreparable injury to a fellow man.

REMEMBER THE POSSIBILITY OF MISCHIEF.

Now, Sir, how is it to be determined that the first condition for the application of Part I exists in a particular area? The Governor-General in Council has to declare that certain scheduled offences are prevalent in that area. The Governor-General in Council is not directly in touch—except in a very small parts of the country perhaps—with any local area. The Local Governments are the Governments, which must supply information to the Governor-General as to whether scheduled offences are prevalent in the part of the country under them which it is proposed to specify under them. The Local Governments must gather their information from the Police Department and from their subordinate officials. Now, Sir, we know what has happened in their country in the past. While we deplore the evil tendencies which some young men have betrayed, while we deplore that some young men have been led to take to revolutionary ideas and methods, while we deplore the crimes that have been committed by them, we cannot forget that the Police has not had a thoroughly clean record in this country. They have been guilty in the past in some places of outrageous criemes to which I do not want to refer to at greater length. They have been brought to the notice of the Government in this country; they have been brought to the notice of Parliament in England. I do not say that these things will be repeated. I hope they will not be; but is it right to run the risk that mischief shall sometimes be created in order to show that in certain parts of the country certain crimes are prevalent? I do not say that it will be I hope it will not be, but I beg the Government and the Council to remember the possibility of such mischief being done. And what will be the result? Once the area is specified in that area, under the clause 4 of the Bill,

"Where the Local Government is of opinion that the trial of any person accused of a scheduled offence should be held in accordance with the provisions of this Part, it may order any officer of Government to prefer a written information to the Chief Justice against such person."

Now, Sir, the clause says, "Where the Local Government is of opinion." I ask how is the Local Government to arrive at that opinion? It must have the fullest evidence before it before it can come to a safe and satisfactory conclusion, that a fellow-man accused of one of the scheduled offences should be deprived of the safeguards against injustice which the ordinary law

(Continued on page 12.)

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SOME SURPRISE GAMES.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the Western India Tennis Championships Tournament was full of surprises. Four sets, three Men's Doubles and one Mixed Doubles were down for decision and in almost all something unexpected was witnessed. The surprises began with the first match of the evening between Fyzee and Syed Hussain and Rajaram Morarjee and Wagle and formed part of the contest between England and [illegible] culminating in the event between Killery and Shimidzu and Reid and Ranga Rao. Both Rajaram and Wagle were in good form and exhibited some fine strokes. Unlike as on the previous days the former was careful and the latter steady thus winning the constant applause of the spectators. In spite of the fact that the result of the match went against them they played more gracefully and coolly than their opponents who did not seem to be in top style yesterday. The Hindus lost the first set without scoring a single game but made amends for it by carrying the succeeding set by 8—6. They began the second set well and generally played well. They displayed some of their finest strokes in the fifth game of that set. It was 2 all and Syed Hussain was serving. They stood equally at 30 all when the Mahomedan player's service was met by Rajaram beautifully which started a fine rally. Rajaram being on the alert caught up one of the returns and turned it into a deadly long drive and gained the point cutting the base-line. In the next point Wagle emulated his partner and laid an equally telling and lovely point to his credit by delivering a vigorous smash and securing the game. This good play on their part was kept up and the set was carried. Although Fyzee did not seem to be in very good form yesterday he being undoubtedly a far superior player to either of his Hindu opponents, in the third set he disposed of them with his partner's cooperation for an easy 6—2. The match thus ended in favour of the Musalmans but certainly by their performance yesterday the Hindus both of them managed to wipe off the bad impression they had given on previous days.

The game between Killery and Shimidzu and Reid and Ranga Rao which followed was specially remarkable for the bad play of the latter pair. From the very first point no doubt appeared to reign about the issue. Shimidzu began the service which Ranga Rao returned into the net. Reid blundered next and it was repeated until the game was lost. The second was not a love game, Reid and Ranga Rao having gained one point. Generally in the whole of the set both the partners played stupidly and it was their good luck that they gained even the two games they did. Reid put all balls into the net and Ranga Rao's returns were all uniformly weak. On the other hand Shimidzu throughout played vigorously and smashed the stray balls that came near him. Killery was not as good as he showed himself the other day but he had nothing dangerous to meet for Reid's services were poor and often ended in double fault, while Ranga Rao directing his balls to the protection of the net as he did with the last ball in the first set made what started as a light task lighter.

The second set was even worse than the first one. Reid and Ranga Rao continuing badly, the Japanese and his European partner very soon snatched five games from them. Ranga Rao felt the misfortune of the situation and made a rush for all he was worth and averted being beaten by a love set. He tried to pull up and in the sixth game the solitary brilliant rally of the whole set ensued finishing advantageously to the server, Ranga Rao who, by an acute placing, was led on to vantage striker. His service at that point was returned by Cheetham in cricket style which enabled Ranga Rao to gain the game. The next and last game was comfortably won by Killery and Shimidzu and with that the match. It must be said here that Ranga Rao could not have played worse if he had come definitely to lose the match.

The Mixed Doubles was won by England and Mrs. Norie against Cheetham and Mrs. Hunt in two sets, the scores being 6—1 in both cases. England was somewhat erratic while Cheetham placed exquisitily. His half-volleys were good and on the whole his yesterday's game was better than his Thursday's exhibition. Both the ladies played well. Nevertheless the result was justified by England's superiority. As will be seen from the results England's blunders though they were unusually frequent did not materially alter the situation much.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday:—

DOUBLES.

A. A. Fyzee and Syed Hussain beat R. Morarjee and Wagle, 6—0, 8—6, 6—2.

Major Rendall and W. Irwin beat Naorojee and Dastoor, 6—4, 6—4.

Col. Killery and Z. Shimidzu beat W. Reid and U. D. Ranga R. 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

R. D. England and Mrs. Norie beat H. Cheetham and Mrs. Hunt, 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played today:—

4-30 P.M.

Court No. 1—Naorojee v. Ranga Rao. Followed by

Major Rendall v. Fyzee.

4-30 P.M.

Court No. 2—Z. Shimidzu v. Vyas. Followed by

Major Ashton v. Takeuchi.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

We give the best chance to the best stayer in this race and this is ARDVRECK who has struck form. Thunder another good stayer is a sure second and Baronvale who came strong in the Willingdon Plate may secure thirdplace. We give no chance to Matchlock who was a good horse last century, Brendan who is only a miler and Fiz-Yama are out of it. First Flier and Ballaghtobin who have never taken kindly to the climate if India are out of it. Mordennis might have done well but for the mishap that has seriously interfered with his work. Calder Vale and Giacomi may run better than what is expected, though the weight may go against them. Caryanda did not impress us well the day she just beat Brendan in the mile race. Sampier, Kinsale and William the Beau are not likely to run well.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.

Of six furlongs will again prove an interesting match between Quarryman and Verge. This time Verge will just beat Quarryman—Pastime will secure third place.

THE STAND PLATE.

Screamer who carries top weight will again beat his field easily in this Plate. Cyanite will run second and Royal Band third.

THE VELLARD PLATE.

Also will be won by Camberley the top weight who is now in exceptional form. Miss Rollestone will beat Waynflete for second place and Premiere third.

THE MORLAND PLATE.

Belle Syme, South Star and Peach Melba are the only three in this race.

THE TURF CLUB.

Nothing but Hakum in the Turf Club Plate. He is invincible with this weight. Piloted by Japheth who understands him thoroughly he has the Turf Club Cup at this mercy. Rose Hill will show fight but will only secure second place and Dartmoor will place third. Collingwood and Kayid will be beaten, Durban, Earl Mandil and Quantity will run in the ruck. All the rest, including Amir Aswad, Quantity and Nassau who are boomed by their respective stables, may as well stay in their stalls. The others do not even deserve any mention.

THE TOWN PLATE.

Defender will beat Resident in the Town Plate, Battleaxe will be defeated. Diamond King may spring a surprise. A little spare money on Subeh Pasha will not be a bad investment as he has come down considerably in weight and he is a fast mover over the distance.

BYCULLA CUP.

At a selling Lottery at one of the Clubs in Bombay, for a pool of Rs. 6,600 on the Byculla Cup, the horses were sold for the following sums:—

Ardvreck	...	...	350
Giacomi	...	...	250
Kinsale	...	...	400
Caldervale	...	...	400
Matchlock	...	...	300
First Flier	...	...	100
Gros	...	...	400
Brendan	...	...	250
Fizyama	...	...	150
Caryanda	...	...	250
William the Beau		...	200
Baronvale	...	...	200
Mordrinis	...	...	150
Thunder	...	...	300
Ballaghtobin	...	...	150
Sampier	...	...	350

BIG MEETING: LAST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, 22nd Feb. 1919.
First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap Horses 1st Division.)

Winner, a cup value £50; and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Guthrie	Thunder	9	4
Mr. Guthrie	Calder Vale	9	2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	First Flier	9	0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8	10
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth	Giacomi	8	8
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Mordennis	8	7
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Fiz Yama	8	7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Matchlock	8	3
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank Brendan		8	2
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar Ballaghtobin		8	0
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	7	13
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Caryanda	7	9
Mr. M. Goculdass	William the Beau	7	8
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7	7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Baronvale	7	7

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Horses 1st Division.)

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9	12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Verge	9	11
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey	Llangeinor	8	13
Mr. Downes	Poignant	8	5
Mr. K. Shinde	Black Walnut	7	10
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Pastime	7	6
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forfeit Lass	7	5
Mr. J. P. J. Walen	Symrex	7	4
Mr. Guthrie	Anthracite	6	11

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta	Screamer	10	2
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9	10
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gladiator	9	6
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	8	13
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Summer Thyme	8	4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	7	12
Mr. Downes	Treddle	7	12
Mr. Guthrie	Royal Ambition	7	11
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Bright Bird	7	2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Athlete	6	13

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	10	7
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9	12
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9	5
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Mazboot	9	3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	County Cricket	8	13
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Little Trout	8	6
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	8	4
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	8	0
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7	3
Mr. J. K. Irani	King's Head	7	0
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	6	10

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

(Handicap Horses 3rd Division.)

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	10	2
Mr. J. P. J. Walen	(Potch) Dori	9	6
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Spearwood	8	12
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Dollet	8	9
Mr. Downes	Serbia	8	7
Messrs. Douetil and Page	High-field Lady	8	6
Mr. G. Molini	Peach Melba	8	3
Mr. Guthrie	Renette	8	2
Mr. J. H. Crawford	Trostan	8	1
Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta	Belle Syme	8	1
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Peculiar Julia	8	0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Motor Wrap	8	0
Mr. Guthrie	Vessalad Certainty	7	13
Mr. Garrick	Hemella Kella	7	13
Mr. Toogood	South Star	7	13
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior	Little Eve	7	11
Mr. Guthrie	Meridian	7	10
Mr. Heath	Lucky Thought	6	11
Maj. Sirdar M. N. Sitole	Arras	6	7

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap Arabs.)

Winner, a cup value Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9	12
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9	10
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9	3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9	0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Earl	8	8
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8	8
Mr. Leonard	Nawabzada	7	7
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Gazal	7	6
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Mooltan	7	5
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee	Quantity	7	5
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaisa	7	4
Maj. Khusru Jung Bahadur	Amir Aswad	7	4
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	7	3
Mr. M. Goculdass	Royal Court	6	12
Mr. N. Jehangir	Nassau	6	12
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Fury	6	11
Mr. M. Goculdass	Rose Hill	6	8
Mr. Ali bin Talib	(Merrily) Hakum	6	7
Mr. Pine	(Conscription) Caulkey	6	7

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

(Handicap Arab Ponies.)

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9	12
Mr. Ali bin Talib	(late Candle) Khundil	9	12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Four Aces	9	4
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed	Defender	8	12
Mr. Baikie	Diamond King	8	0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed	Najdi	7	12
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes	(late Investment) Battleaxe	7	12
Mr. Noble	Warminster	7	12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Mechanic	7	10
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's	Resident	7	5
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's	Argonaut	7	3
Mr. Heath's	Innocence	7	2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Powder Puff	6	13
Mr. Sayed Rashid's	Competition	6	13
Mr. R. R. S.	Natal	6	13
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's	Subeh Pasha	6	13
Mr. Bennett	Final Shot	6	13

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

BOXING IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles Boxing Tournament opened on the Island. The entries this year, it is understood, are a record number. For "All Comers" events there are no less than 25 entrants from Secunderabad and Bangalore Divisions, including holders of championships. From the I. D. F. and A. I. F. exceptionally good entries have been received, including the best boxers of Madras. As many as twenty-two events were embodied in last night's programme. All in the preliminaries and decisions were invariably popular. There were competitions for Cadets All Comers Feather Weights, I. D. F. and A. I. F. Feather Weights and All Comers Light Weights.

BANGALORE POSTAL EMPLOYEES GRIEVANCES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb 21.

The Postal employees of the Bangalore group have been discontented with their pay and prospects for some time past, especially in view of the high cost of living in Bangalore. They have been memorialising the authorities for some time and two days ago they have despatched a telegram to the Director-General stating that while increase in pay and prospects of the telegraphists are being repeatedly announced, in newspapers, the postal staff feel neglected and they request an early declaration of the scheme formulated for improving the prospects of all grades according to years of service.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

The disturbance in Kashmir has almost disappeared and the weather has been dry except for a few light falls of rain in South Madras. The temperature is appreciably lower than usual from South Bengal to the east of the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

INFLUENZA IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

On Tuesday 21 deaths and on Wednesday 16 deaths from influenza were reported. A number of fresh imported cases are reported.

ALLEGED COMPACT WITH MODERATE LEADERS.

MR. ANNERJEA ON MODERATE'S ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Regarding the alleged compact said to have been entered into between Sir William Vincent and the Moderate leaders in the Indian Legislative Council in the matter of the Sedition Bill which appeared in certain papers, Mr Surendranath Bannerjea wires from Delhi—

No compact of any kind has been entered into betwee the Government and the Moderate leaders whose opposition still remains and whose attitude will be determined by the shape and orm of the Bills as they emerge from the Sect Committee. It is absolutely false that hint was given to a non-official member by a member of the Executive Council to the fect that if the non-official support was conceded the Bills would be made temporary. What happened with the non-official meber is that he suggested the measure should not be made permanent at any rate, when the Executive Councillor said that the latter was worth consideration. This conversation was repeated at a conference of the non-official members in Mr. Bannerjea's room.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

TERM OF MEMBERS EXTENDED TO ONE YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The terms of office of Additional Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils expire with one exception between the 15th of April and the 31st of July 1919. Under the existing regulations for the nomination and election of additional members the heads of provinces have power to extend the terms for a period not exceeding 6 months. The Government of India have now decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council to amend the regulations so as to admit of the extension of the terms of office of additional members for a period of one year.

SIND MAHOMEDANS INTERNEES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

Of three Mahomedans interned during the war in Sind, two have been released by the Government of India at the representation of the Bombay Government, namely, Shaikh Abdul Majid and Moulana Mahomed Sadik. The third internee not yet released is Moulvi Mahomed Saheb.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

The rice market has been without genuine business for some days, the millers refusing to accept the prices offered. Speculators' quotations are unchanged as is the price of paddy. The price per bag case for Bombay is Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14.

A RANGOON RICE MILL ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

A rice mill on the river bank at Kemmendine was badly damaged by fire early this morning, the machinery being destroyed together with the paddy in the godowns and the railway waggons. The loss is estimated at over Rs. 4,50,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Two wooden ships have been recently launched in Rangoon, each with a carrying capacity of 400 tons. The Arja has already left for Calcutta on her maiden trip.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

The ninth All-India Ayur Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference open this noon in Karachi. Hasi-ul-Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan delivered an interesting presidential address giving a historical review of the Ayurvedic system and showing to what great extent the western system had drawn upon the accumulated store of knowledge in the east. He said the Ayurvedic and Unani system were especially suited to the temperament of the people and the climate of the country. He deplored the unsympathetic attitude of the Government towards the systems and cited various Medical Registration Acts prejudicially affecting their interests.

PROHIBITION IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Eastern Himalayan Presbytery at a meeting held at Siliguri resolved to petition the Government of India to follow the example set by the United States of America by passing a law to prohibit all intoxicants throughout India.

"NEW INDIA" APPEAL CASE.

COUNSEL ON JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S POWERS QUESTIONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

At the hearing of Mrs. Besant's appeal before the Privy Council to-day, Mr. Upjohn, K. C., for Mrs. Besant, contended that the High Court of Madras had jurisdiction to revise and set aside the Magistrate's order requiring Mrs. Besant to deposit Rs. 2,000 security. The order was *ultra vires* as the Magistrate had exhausted his powers when he made the previous order dispensing with security.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF CALCUTTA POLICE.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

An interesting test case challenging the power of the Police was instituted yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. An application was filed on behalf of a head constable against Mr. P. C. Lahiri, Deputy Commissioner, and two Sub-Inspectors, charging them with wrongful confinement. It was alleged that the head constable, the applicant, was sent up on charges of assault before the Second Presidency Magistrate, who released him on bail. After his release the head constable went to the Shampukur thana, where he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Sadhu under orders of the Deputy Commissioner and sent under custody to the Central Police Station, where he had been detained by Sub-Inspector Marsden. It was contended that once the head constable was released on bail by a Magistrate, the police had no seisin of the case and had no power to arrest him on the same charge. The Magistrate has called upon the Police Commissioner to submit report.

HANDICAPPING FOR BOMBAY RACES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Besides myself there must be innumerable others who have studied the Handicaps for Saturday next and feel that certain previous winners have simply been thrown into the two big events of the day, namely, Hakum and Caryanda. In dealing with the case of the former, his successes this year are too well known to the public to need recapitulating, but on his last win carrying 6-5 against Collingwood 9-11 one should have expected to see Hakum with at least 7-0 considering the Turf Club Cup is a "Handicap" and not a "Terms" event. To raise Hakum's weight by 2 lbs. and Collingwood's by a lb. for their performance in the Bombay Derby is not fair handicapping for one lb. to a horse carrying 9-11 is surely considerably more than 2 lbs. to one beating him and running with 6-5. To have to make provision for the innumerable "Rags" that go to swell the entries for the bigger Arab events the real first-class performers are killed wish weight. Why cannot 9-3 be taken as the maximum for all Arab events worth Rs. 3,000 and over leaving the remainder to take their chance if they choose lower down the list. Collingwood though styled the Arab Champion, and none can dispute his claim to this distinction, didn't get a chance to win in Poona and again in Bombay this season has been killed with weight and his owner runs the risk of losing a valuable animal by being obliged to run him with ridiculously high weights to earn the amount of his corn bill for the year. Perhaps owners and the W. I. T. C. will take up the point and give first-class Arabs in future the same privilege as is extended to horses in the classic races of not having to rub shoulders with their illustrious fellows.

I now turn to Caryanda's handicap. In the Ascot Plate, Caryanda 8-0 beats Brendan 8-2. Brendan after this runs second in the Bombay City Plate and one would expect to find that considering Caryanda can claim a win against Brendan's two seconds they would be out on practically equal terms, but, instead, we find Caryanda favoured with 7-9 over a distance she did so well in Poona and Brendan posted with 8-2 with the distance if anything against him. Again, Resident 7-2 beats Khundil 9-7, over 5 furlongs, after which Khundil runs a 4th in the next outing, but has now to meet Resident again over 5 furlongs carrying 6-13 while Khundil gets 9-6.

With such handicapping I feel I can safely advise all and sundry to back Hakum, Caryanda and Resident again on Saturday, but would warn them not to rush off too eagerly to the many quarters, where advance betting takes place, for, in spite of the valuable cups and stakes, these three good things may all fail, for certain of these animals as I once said before, have a distinct dislike to winning at short prices for many a turfite is hoping to get his passage money out of the remaining few meetings and this is not likely to materialise if short prices are to be the order of the day.

—Yours, etc.,

"GRUMPY."

Bombay, Feb. 20.

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993

PUBLIC MEETING.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on SUNDAY, the 23rd February at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the vacant site below the Frere Bridge, under the presidency of the Honble Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bills.
1033

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN.—It would be impossible to do as you suggest as soldiers are not allowed to take part in political meetings.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 22nd February, 1919.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DISTRESS.

Apart from the menace of repressive measures which the bureaucracy is determined to enforce, there is no question which has continued to engage the anxious attention of the people more than that of the economic distress which prevails throughout the country and, with a special degree of acuteness in the Bombay Presidency. To a considerable extent this is due, in the first place, to war conditions, which entailed and, in some degree, still continue to entail, the export of food grains from the country for military purposes, and, in the second place, to the general failure of rain. But the distress is not wholly the result of these two causes. Other factors, as we have pointed out, over and over again, in these columns, have continued to operate, aggravating the effects of war and failure of rain. These factors are, in the main, avoidable and artificial. They are the failure of the Food Commissioner to fulfil the high hopes that Government and the public had based on his appointment; the inept and inefficient and, to a large extent, corrupt working of the control system in the various provinces, especially in Burma, the Punjab and Bombay; the inadequacy of internal transport arrangements, and the lack of complete cooperation on the part of the Railway authorities; and, finally, the continuance of excessive freight charges on rice exported from Burma.

To these general causes has been superimposed, in Bombay, the perfunctory manner in which the work of famine relief is being carried on by the official agency. The officials are, of course, generally well-intentioned everywhere and are trying, according to their lights, to cope with the situation. But, as has been well said, these lights are dim and not up-to-date. The evils of red tape may be tolerable in normal times. But in the abnormal times we are now passing through, they become not merely a nuisance and an obstacle in the way of things being done but a positive danger. The situation is going from bad to worse and, if things are allowed to continue as they are, its gravity will assume intolerable proportions. During the last few months constant complaints from all quarters of the country have been raised and Government cannot excuse themselves on the ground that they are unaware of the universality and intensity of the feeling among the people. Hopes were raised that in his opening speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Viceroy would announce some radical improvements in the measures of relief. He made no announcement but contented himself with saying that a complete statement on the subject would be made by Sir Claude Hill. If this was disappointing, the long expected statement of Sir Claude Hill is more so. The greater part of this statement is taken up with the recapitulation of the steps that were adopted by the Government long before the situation assumed its present acute form. The recital would have had its use in its proper time. But it is absolutely irrelevant and irritating at a moment when the public is anxious to know what Government propose to do to afford immediate relief. The subject of prices is the most clamant problem of the hour and Sir Claude Hill can only muster up enough statesmanship to say that "he could only make a brief allusion" to it. The prices, he was pleased to admit, "have reached an abnormally high level" and, he condescended to add, "we fully realise the hardships that they entail on the great mass of the population, but during the period following such a world-wide cataclysm, as we have been through during the last four years, it is idle to expect that conditions could return at once to the normal."

This platitudinous excuse for allowing things to remain much the same as they are would have been bad enough if it had stood alone. But Sir Claude Hill went further. He proceeded to deliver himself of an inaccurate assertion, the constant repetition of which by officials, from the Viceroy downwards, has become nauseating. "To a large extent," he said, "India has been saved from many of the consequences which other belligerent countries have had to undergo and it is only in the last few months that we have seen prices here begin to move towards the level which obtains in the outside world and even now in many cases Indian prices are still much below the world prices." The comparison is as misleading as the statement is substantially untrue. India is not as rich as other countries and the average income of the Indian people bears no proportion to that of the people in wealthy belligerent countries. The Indian people have sacrificed and suffered and felt the sacrifices and sufferings as keenly as the people of other belligerent countries. To indulge in such cheap and gratuitous generalisations is, therefore, not only adding insult to injury but it mocks the sufferings and hardships of the thousands of the afflicted and distressed—and, as an excuse for the inefficiency, inadequacy and ineptitude of Government action, it is criminal.

SECRETARIAT METHODS.

An extraordinary Press Note has been issued from the Bombay Secretariat in reference to the letter from Mr. Yajnik, which appeared in our issue of the 15th instant. As an attempt to deal with the many serious statements contained in Mr. Yajnik's letter it is gravely inadequate; in fact there is no attempt to deal with most of them and it is apparent that no serious effort has been made to enquire into the matter. The Press Note replies to only four of the points in Mr. Yajnik's letter; other serious and definite charges made by him against the local officials are ignored. We will leave Mr. Yajnik to give a categorical reply to the alleged refutations contained in the Note. But we are impressed with the fact, firstly, that, while Government have included famine operations in Jhalod Petha, Mr. Yajnik's criticism was levelled at the mismanagement of works and the meagre extent of gratuitous relief in Dohad Taluka proper. The reply is thus, in this respect, quite wide of the mark. The third answer in the Note, in particular, as regards the date of opening the works refers exclusively to Jhalod and does not apply to Dohad Taluka at all, and the fourth point (in the Government Note) is not met because Government have not been able to state that doles have actually begun to be given to dependents of workers. To Mr. Yajnik's statement as to gratuitous relief being given to only about a dozen villages of Dohad Taluka proper, which calls for a definite and categorical answer, we get the evasive reply that 1,028 are in receipt of this relief in Dohad Taluka including Jhalod Petha. On the other hand Mr. Yajnik's allegations regarding the inhuman management of Agarwada work, the insistence on metal-breaking work which is alleged to be over harsh and exacting, the heavy fines and the miserably low pay of about one anna per day it entails, the non-payment of wages for 10 or 15 days, and the consequent migration of a number of people from villages in the south of Dohad,—all these points are absolutely untouched.

If this is what Government conceive to be an adequate reply to Mr. Yajnik's indictment, we must tell them that public opinion will be quite unconvinced and merely become more confirmed in the view, which is notoriously held, that the administration of famine relief by officials is harsh and unsympathetic. It is deplorable that serious representations, such as those contained in Mr. Yajnik's letter, affecting the lives of the suffering poor in a famine-stricken area, should be treated in this jejeune, inadequate and callous fashion. The whole spirit and tone of the Press Note is stupid and offensive. It commences with the gratuitous and silly expression that the letter "purports" to be signed by I. K. Yajnik. What is the sense or meaning of using expressions of this sort? Do these young gentlemen in the Secretariat, who prepare these documents, suppose that this sort of thing is clever or amusing or redounds to the credit of Government? Does anyone with any sense of responsibility pass these Notes before they are allowed to go out? Here is a lengthy series of considered charges regarding the administration of famine relief in a certain area published over the name of a well-known trained investigator—an alumnus of the much belauded Servants of India Society. The Government way of dealing with it is to make a silly and gratuitous insinuation regarding the name of the writer and to impugn his *bona-fides* by suggesting that he is more concerned to attack officials than to secure proper treatment of the suffering people—this in regard to a gentlemen whose life is dedicated to social service. Four points in the letter are then picked out and in regard to these the real issue is either evaded or confused by the introduction of details regarding the work done in an area which is not included in the original charge. We need hardly tell our readers that, as far as we are concerned, our withers are unwrung by official attempts to defend their own shortcomings by methods of this kind. They hurt themselves and not us. But we do ask responsible members of the Government seriously to consider whether the dignity of Government is enhanced by these methods, and, what is of greater consequence, whether to ensure decent and humane treatment of famine-stricken people is not more important than quibbling over minor or irrelevant issues in order to save the face of local officials.

I.C.S. SHIELDED.

Replying to an interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the activities of the I. C. S. Associations, Sir William Vincent, himself a luminary of the Service, made light of the whole matter and said that Government were aware of the existence of I. C. S. Associations in Behar and elsewhere and that these were for the purpose of enabling the members to discuss matters which affected them as a body. He was further of opinion that the I. C. S. Association had not taken part in any political movement and that it had not contravened the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Sir William's nonchalant answer best illustrates the danger of allowing any member of the I. C. S. to remain part of the Government. The I. C. S. is a close corporation and its members are found everywhere and in all capacities. Naturally the Civilians in the highest posts are inclined to shield the Civilians in the lowest. Otherwise what can be more absurd than to argue that the I. C. S. movement is not political? It is a political agitation from the beginning to the end. If it be not political to form a body and induce others to join it and issue a veiled threat to Government and, as it were, organise the preliminaries of a strike if their pay, prospects and position were not assured, then nothing is political. Is it permissible for Government servants to form unions of such a type? Would Government tolerate such conduct from any other body of public servants than the I. C. S.? Again is it not the established practice of Government to discourage and disallow joint representatives even in ordinary matters? Are not Government servants asked to make individual representation by the members of the heaven-born service every day? There has been enough of this fondling of the I. C. S. It appears the Service does not know its real status and position in the country. In their own interests the people of India are bound to take prompt measures against the threatened movement. The I. C. S. cannot be accorded any higher position in India than that enjoyed by their confreres in England. Let the Home Civil Service try this game of bluff and England will know how to deal with it. The I. C. S. cannot claim to have a share, much less a dominant share, in controlling the policy of the administration of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Russia Must Save Herself.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in Parliament, laid down an admirable dictum that if Russia was to be saved, it must be by herself. It is impossible to expect that any other country would undertake this task or even if it did, it would be successful, unless a regular war on a colossal scale is conducted. Mr. Churchill further declared that there was no intention of sending a large force to Russia. Care should also be taken in choosing the instruments of Allied policy in Russia. Some of the Governments are said to be reactionary and anti-revolutionary. If the Allies make their aims clear much of the strength of the Bolsheviks will disappear by itself. After all, a conference is the thing that is required correctly to gauge the real situation in Russia.

The U. S. Army.

Disarmament seems to have been taken up in right earnest in America. The House of Representatives has refused to accede to the demand of the Senate for a temporary standing army of 540,000 and the Army Appropriation Bill restricts voluntary enlistments in peace time to 175,000 only. Enlistment is to be for a year only and there is to be no reserve. It remains to be seen what the outcome of the Joint Conference between the Senate and the House of Representatives will be. Huge standing armies are not likely to be popular in America.

French Aspirations.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, accuses us of having adopted a cynical attitude towards French aspirations. We need hardly assure our correspondent that we fully realise the unparalleled services and sacrifices of France. The world can never adequately repay the debt it owes to France. But we cannot conceive of a greater wrong to France than to seek to repay that debt by violating what our correspondent rightly describes as "the sacred principle" in defence of which France "imperilled her existence." That principle is the principle of self-determination. It is that principle, we have urged, which must determine the destinies of the subject peoples of the Turkish Empire. Our correspondent refers to the new theory of mandates and to the views of Emir Feisal and Chekri Ganem, as though we were enamoured of the theory and accepted Emir Feisal and Chekri Ganem as accredited spokesmen on behalf of the Arabs.

Against Self-Determination.

It still remains to be proved that these two persons really represent the bulk of the Arabian subjects of the Turkish Empire and that the latter have accepted, or are likely to accept, the mandatory system. Again, if the mandatory system is to prevail, why should Turkey be not made the mandatory for the Arabs of Syria and Mesopotamia or why, at all events, should the Arabs themselves not be left free to decide who should be the mandatory Power for them? For the rest, our correspondent is probably not aware that, according to a secret treaty made during the war, Syria was assigned to France as her "sphere of influence." It is in accordance with that treaty that the claims of France as the mandatory Power for Syria are now advanced just as those of Britain for Mesopotamia are urged on the ground of conquest. Both these claims violate the principle of self-determination and are, therefore, illegitimate. France's legitimate aspirations need no advocacy. The illegitimate aspirations of France, as well as of any Power, must be unequivocally condemned.

Pact of London.

We do not think Signor Francesco Battistessa's rather lengthy and unnecessarily furious letter requires any answer. The position is quite plain. We do not hold a brief either for the Italians or the Slavs, but we think that it is absurd for two pro-Ally countries to quarrel, while the Peace Conference is sitting. There is one point, however, in Signor Battistessa's letter which cannot be passed without comment. He thinks that the honour of Britain and France is concerned in maintaining the Pact of London intact. The honour of Britain lies quite the other way. There is no room for secret treaties and all covenants must be open and openly arrived at. Neither Italy, nor Britain, nor France singly or together had any right to subscribe to a secret treaty and divide possessions which they had yet to capture. They were not exchanging territories which belonged to them absolutely. The division of spoils upheld by a secret treaty is not likely to be honoured by the Peace Conference. Signor Battistessa further forgets that the pact does not give Fiume to Italy.

A Curt Refusal.

It is rather exasperating to see how even a plain and simple request by non-official members meets with a curt refusal. The Hon. Mir Asad Ali asked whether the Imperial Council would be given an opportunity to discuss the Reforms Bill when it is introduced in Parliament. Heavens would certainly not fall if the Imperial Legislative Council are given this opportunity. But the bureaucracy does not know what it is to be courteous. Sir William Vincent blurted out: Government are not prepared to give any undertaking upon the point. Knowing the temper of the bureaucracy as they do, the honourable members may as well initiate the discussion themselves when the occasion arises without seeking to feel the situation beforehand.

EXHIBITION OF ARTS IN AID OF FAMINE.

The Secretary of the Catholic Ladies' Association wishes us to announce that the Art Exhibition in aid of Famine which is being held in the St. Xavier's High School, will be continued to-day and to-morrow between 5-30 and 10 p.m. Medals will be awarded at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday.

ATTACK ON FRENCH PREMIER.

CULPRIT CAUGHT.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S PRESENT CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb 21.

M. Clemenceau was not seriously wounded and was able to walk home. He was driving through the streets when the would-be assassin suddenly sprang from a public conveyance, where he had been waiting, and fired five times. The shots pierced the hood but only one hit the aged Premier. The Police seized the assailant, but not before he had fired two shots at them, wounding two. The crowd would have given him a bad time had not the Police got him off quickly. The Premier's chauffeur was slightly wounded. The culprit's name is Cottin, a native of Compiegne.

Eminent physicians announce that M. Clemenceau was hit in the posterior part of the right shoulder. The wound is a penetrating one without visceral lesion. The patient's general and local condition is perfect.

LATER.

Cottin is 23 years of age. He is a cabinet-maker and a militant anarchist. A soldier accompanying M. Clemenceau's chauffeur fired at Cotton with a revolver.

M. Clemenceau in the afternoon remained bright and cheerful and had a long interview with Marshal Foch. M. Clemenceau thinks he recognised the assailant as a man he saw loitering when he was returning home the previous evening.

LATER.

M. Clemenceau's condition at three in the afternoon was stationary, but his temperature had risen. He was resting and visitors were excluded.

FRENCH PREMIER'S CONDITION.

LATEST BULLETIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

PARIS, 19.—This evening M. Clemenceau was in excellent spirits and sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George thanking him for the telephonic enquiries, saying he was getting on very well. Nevertheless, doctors say it is difficult to make any definite statement regarding the effects of the wound for two or three days, and it is impossible yet to use X-Rays.

Mr. Lansing was one of the earliest visitors. He said that M. Clemenceau's condition was such that important matters connected with the Peace Conference could be referred to him with a slight delay. Moreover the work of the Conference was so well organised that it would continue almost uninterruptedly.

It is expected that the Council will meet as usual to-morrow, M. Pichon or Mr. Balfour presiding.

PARIS, 20.—M. Clemenceau passed an excellent night.

HOW FRENCH PREMIER WAS ATTACKED.

COTTIN—THE CULPRIT AND AN EXCITED CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

PARIS.—M. Pichon, describing the attack on M. Clemenceau said, after the first shot M. Clemenceau exclaimed 'He has missed me,' but knew that other shots might be fired. It was, indeed, a later shot that struck him. Several bullets lodged in the Premier's overcoat. The scene of the outrage was only 50 yards from M. Clemenceau's house, to which he walked. It appears that Cottin is a studious youth, teetotaller and non-smoker. He belonged to a group of anarchists, supposely, of a harmless oratorical order. Apparently he had no accomplices, though a man was arrested while protesting against the crowd's attempt to lynch Cottin. The latter is an ex-soldier invalided with heart trouble.

M. CLEMENCEAU PASSES A QUIET NIGHT.

COTTIN TO BE TRIED UNDER LAW OF 1893.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7.15 p.m., Feb. 21.

M. Clemenceau passed a quiet night. It is authoritatively declared that the bullet lodged in the top of the right lung, which was touched.

Cottin will be tried at the Assizes under the law of 1893, by which an assault is liable to the death penalty.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Bonar Law stated that six shots were fired at M. Clemenceau. One hit him in the shoulder after which with characteristic power and strength of will, M. Clemenceau walked home. He declined to go to bed until ordered by the doctor, who thought he would be up again in a day or two. (Cheers.)

The Government was immediately sending a message of sympathy and indignation. The suggestion that the Speaker should send a special message on behalf of the House was contrary to all precedent but would be considered. (Cheers).

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF SOUTH WALES MINERS' BALLOT.

BELFAST STRIKE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

The ballot of the South Wales Miners has resulted in 32,903 votes in favour of a national strike and 7,990 against.

The Belfast Strike is ended and shipyards will re-open to-day. Twenty-five Unions involved, with the exception of two, have accepted Lord Pirrie's offer of a forty-seven hour week pending the national settlement of shipyard hours.

MINERS' BALLOT FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

Up to the present the Miners' ballot in South Wales has resulted in 18,000 votes for strike and 2,800 against. The ballot continues to-day. A two-thirds majority is necessary for a strike.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS

PRINCIPLES OF CONVENTIONS ACCEPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

A communique from Paris says the Inter Allied Sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways, yesterday discussed two draft conventions on the international rivers submitted by the British and the French delegates. The general principles in them appeared acceptable to all the Nations interested. It was agreed that a revised draft be drawn up by the Drafting Committee consisting of the delegates of the British Empire, France and Belgium.

MR. CHURCHILL ON RECRUITING NEW ARMY.

NO INTENTION TO SEND TROOPS TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb 21.

Mr. Churchill speaking in London said, we were recruiting a new army for two and three years service at the rate of over one thousand daily. It was essential in order to disarm Germany and secure reparation, which we were determined to get, to maintain a strong well-disciplined army on the Rhine.

There was no intention of sending a large British force to Russia. If Russia was to be saved it must be by her own exertion.

BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

ACTION AGAINST ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert asked the names of the Plenipotentiaries who were actually empowered to agree on behalf of the United Kingdom to the Peace terms.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—Myself, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and one representative of the Dominions.

Replying to another question Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government possessed a list of the chief culprits in connection with the ill-treatment of the British prisoners but emphasised that action could only be taken in conjunction with the Allies.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

MORE EVIDENCE RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 21.

A communique from Paris says the Reparation Commission to-day received the evidence of Japan, the United States, Italy and France.

BERLIN STRIKE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says, the strike of the employees in the stores has been settled.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

POSITION OF DIFFERENT BATTLEFRONTS.

GERMANS HAND OVER RIGA TO BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

Reuter learns that the following is the present situation on the different Russian battlefronts:—

In North Russia the position at Murmansk and Archangel is unchanged. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are massing troops here. Their numbers have been more than doubled since the beginning of the year but there are no signs of an ambitious offensive at present.

On the eastern front, the Siberian Army is extending its right wing northwards of Tcherdin to Ustnemskoi, where there has been fighting. The Siberian counter, offensive further south continues satisfactorily.

On the southern front General Denikin has gained an overwhelming victory, as cabled earlier. The whole of the Stavropol province is now cleared of the Bolsheviks, who are holding their front with the left flank resting on the Caspian. General Denikin has also occupied the valuable oil wells at Groeny and is in touch with the advance guard of General Thomson's forces at Petrovsk. The defeated Bolsheviks are in a very uncomfortable position owing to bad communications, and more important successes by the volunteer army are anticipated.

SECOND SOVICT DIVISION DESTROYED.

The Don Army has had extremely heavy fighting during the past week along the whole front from Tsaritsin to Mariopol, in which the Bolsheviks have, admittedly generally had the best of matters, chiefly owing to the demoralised state of the Cossacks. A counter-offensive by the left wing, east of Bakmut, however, has slowed down the advance and resulted in the capture of 1,000 prisoners and 2 guns, while the Second Soviet Division, composed almost entirely of Chinese and the Lettish troops, has been almost entirely destroyed.

In the Ukraine, owing to the recent dissensions in the Government, nearly the whole country, except for a small strip along the coast of the Sea of Azov and the provinces of Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia and Kieff is in the Bolshevik hands. Doubt is expressed whether the quantities of stores, which induced the Bolshevik invasion, actually exist as the country has not been really cultivated for the past two years.

UKRAINIANS BOMBARD LEMBERG.

In Poland there has been local fighting in Posen. The Poles on the eastern frontier are replacing the demoralised Germans with the object of stemming the Bolshevik advance. Negotiations are proceeding at Lemberg between the Poles and the Ukrainians for an armistice although the latter are intermittently bombarding the town.

In the Baltic States little charge is reported. Germans before leaving Riga handed over to the Bolsheviks a number of heavy trench mortars in exchange for the rolling stock for transportation of troops to Germany.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURN TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George has received an urgent recall to Paris and will proceed there immediately after addressing the Miners' Conference.

PREMIER'S DECISION TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7.15 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Premier has decided to remain in England for the present. He will not return to France before February 28th.

AMERICAN ARMY.

APPROPRIATION BILL OF OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 21.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has passed the Army Appropriation Bill of over one billion dollars, having previously eliminated the proviso for a temporary standing army of 540,000. The Bill restricts voluntary enlistments in peace time to 175,000, enlistments being for one year only (without reserve). The Bill now returns to the Senate for a conference.

RUPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

CAPE TOWN, 17.—The House of Assembly to-day continued the debate on the Republican propaganda. The Minister of Interior, Sir. Thomas Watt, declared it would be impossible for the League of Nations to treat South Africa more considerately or sympathetically than Britain had done. The Minister of Lands, Colonel Mentz, speaking as an ex-Transvaal republican, declared that as long as Britain kept faith he would keep his word given at Vereeniging. They must show they intended honourably to stand by the pledges given at the time of the Union.

The debate was adjourned.

LABOUR LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

METHODS OF ENFORCING CONVENTION CONSIDERED.

DRAFT CONVENTION HALF COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7.15 p.m., Feb. 21.

A communique from Paris states that the International Labour Legislation Commission continued its discussion of the British Scheme and considered that method of ratification and enforcement, by the different states of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. The Sub-Commission of Ports, Waterways and Railways, to-day interchanged views on the amendments to the British Draft Convention on the freedom of transit which were proposed by the delegations of the United States, France, Italy, Greece and Portugal and discussion of the first half of the Draft was completed.

EX-KAISER'S SON ARRESTED.

ON SUSPICION OF INTRIGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Munich says, Prince Joachim of Prussia, a son of the ex-Kaiser, has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with certain intrigues.

THE SETON MURDER CASE.

MRS. RUTHERFORD'S MAID'S EVIDENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 21.

The hearing of the Rutherford Case was resumed to-day. Mrs. Rutherford's maid emphatically denied that she had ever seen anything suggesting improper intimacy between her mistress and Major M. C. Seton. She also stated that at her mistress's request she had removed a photograph of Major Seton from her mistress's [redacted] the day before Lt.-Col. Rutherford ca[redacted]e, because Lt.-Col. Rutherford [redacted]ed any man's photograph.

The cas[redacted]

AUSTRALIAN CRICKE[redacted] IN ENGLAND ABANDONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

As the Australian service team Selection Committee cannot secure a representative team the Australian Cricket tour in England during the forthcoming season has been abandoned.

NEW GERMAN ARMY BILL.

A BRIGADE IN EVERY PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7.15 p.m., Feb. 21.

COPENHAGEN.—According to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", the Ministry of Defence completed a bill for the formation of a standing army of 150 000 to 175,000 exclusive of officers and N. C. O's. It is intended to form a Brigade in every province. There will be no conscription at present.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ARMY HORSES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 21.

In the Hose of Commons replying to questions regarding the sale of Army horses in the East, Mr. Guest pointed out that the only undertaking the Government had given was that no cast or outworn horses should be sold. The Commanders in the Eastern Theatres of war had strict instructions to consider the question of a guarantee that the horses sold should be humanely treated.

Mr. Winterton asked, whether the Government would take the evidence of officers who had served in the East regarding unrestricted cruelty to animals in the East.

Mr. Guest replied—"certainly."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the National Young Women's Christian Association Annual Meeting, on Friday afternoon.

The Countess of Suffolk and Mrs. Seely have arrived at Government House.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, on Friday.

Major General MacEwan's Herdies Page Machine has been repaired and may be expected to arrive at Delhi from Karachi on Sunday.

The "Gazette of India" notifies that Sir Thomas Holland officiates for Sir George Barnes as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and has taken over his duties on the 21st instant.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. F. C. Waller to succeed the late Mr. James Currie as member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

BOMBAY COURT-MARTIAL.

OFFICER ON TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE.

The General Court-Martial at Colaba for the trial of Lieutenant McCarthy, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman was concluded yesterday. The Court was composed of the following officers:—

Lieut.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood of the Indian Army (President); and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Strahan and Lieut.-Col. R. E. Cheyne, both of the Indian Army; Major L. A. F. Weigall, (1st G. B. South Staffords), Capt. A. C. S. Hall, (Royal Garrison Artillery), Capt. H. C. McClenaghan (2-43rd Erinpura Regiment), Capt. A. Earle, (1st R. South Lancs), Capt. J. McC. T. Gray (1st G. B. South Staffords), Capt. R. N. O. Moynan (R. A. M. C.), Capt. K. Comyn (R. A. M. C.), and Lt. J. Christopher (31st Cheshire Regiment) were the members.

Capt. H. B. Dykes, R. A. M. C., and Lt. H. Burleigh, Royal Artillery, were the Waiting Members.

The Judge-Advocate was 2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment, Capt. C. T. Angier, Rifle Brigade, prosecuted and Capt. A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused.

Capt. Trapman delivered a final address on behalf of the accused. He said that the governing factor which the Court had to decide, whether they elected to adopt the charges framed under Section 40 or those under Section 16 of the Army Act, was whether the accused had acted in a dishonourable manner unbecoming an officer and unbefitting a gentleman, or to use civilian phraseology if he attempted to obtain money by false pretences having no intention of repaying it at the time he obtained it, or no reasonable prospect of being able to repay it if he thought it due. He suggested that in each of the three cases when he signed those three separate cheques, there was no deep laid plot in the mind of the accused to "do" "these honest Indian tradesfolk," he said it ironically out of their money and their legitimate profits. In each case the accused soon discovered that their honesty was doubtful and their anticipated profits excessive.

Capt. Trapman then protested against the irregular manner in which the accused was kept under arrest, Sections 45 (4) and 21 of the Army Act and Para 463 of Kings Regulations did in fact echo a military version of the "Habeas Corpus" Act and provided that an accused person should not be held in custody for more than 48 hours unless a charge in writing and duly signed had been framed against him. In the present case 48 hours elapsed before the accused was informed of the charges against him and during that period was kept in close arrest and under an N. C. O.'s guard in contradiction to the Army Act and King's Regulations. There was no summary of evidence and the defence suggestion was that it would have been more regular and fairer to the accused and such a summary had been taken and read over to him. He could than have filed his answers or reserved his defence. He would then have had a chance of inspecting the vast quantity of documents and correspondence and of refreshing his memory thereon.

The accused's friend then went on to criticise the way in which the prosecution had been conducted and to the attitude of the prosecutor.

The Judge Advocate interrupting asked Capt. Trapman not to indulge in personalities and said that it would do nobody any good.

Capt. Trapman commented on the evidence of the witnesses. The first witness for the prosecution, the representative of Messrs. Cox and Co., had produced various documents which proved in one case, that the accused stopped payment of the cheque. Another document put in was dated August 9th. This was a letter from the accused to Messrs. Cox & Co. in which the accused apologised for not having notified the bank that he intended to stop payment of the two cheques which the bank had received on August 8th and which they had sent back endorsed "not provided for." That exhibit clearly showed that the accused must have notified the holders that he did not intend to have them met. The accused told the bank in the letter that "the cheques ought to have never been presented." He asked the Court to note the promptitude with which the accused dealt with the transaction which might have left a nasty impression on the bank officials. He received their letter and answered it the same day.

Capt. Trapman next dealt with the fact that one of these documents which was important for the defence was not put in by the Prosecutor. He referred to the letter from Cox and Co., to the accused which called forth a reply which was important to the defence and submitted that it would have been more in accordance with the duties of a Prosecutor as laid down in R. P. 39 and 60 and the notes thereto if the prosecutor had produced these two letters himself and not left it to the defence to discover their existence and contents by cross-examination.

Dealing with the evidence of Kishan Lall Capt. Trapman maintained that the sworn evidence given by the accused himself and the dealer Jaynaran had successfully rebutted the evidence of that individual of their evidence was believed, then there was no room for doubt in the mind of the Court that the accused very shortly after the transaction went to the man who sold him the goods and to whom he had given the cheque and told him that the goods were not worth the money, offered him a reasonable sum in exchange for the cheque for Rs. 180 and when this exchange was refused, accused told the dealer that the cheque, extracted from him by false pretence, as to value, would not be met on presentation to the Bank.

That was the accused's defence as regards this transaction and if that defence was accepted as a true version than the charge against the accused in connection with the transaction must be dismissed whether it was framed under Section 16 or under Section 40 of the Army Act. The stopping of payment of a cheque was not in itself an offence of any kind and the accused had shown reasonable and justifiable grounds for his action in stopping the cheque.

Referring to the evidence of Major Ferrar, Postal Censor, on behalf of the prosecution Capt. Trapman asked that that witness who was the accused's Commanding Officer had seen anything dishonourable in the transaction in connection with loan from Dass and Co., would he not have ordered the accused under arrest instead of advising him to take legal advice.

Capt. Trapman next dealt with the transactions confirming the issue of the three cheques by accused and contended that no dishonest motive was intended on his part. He left the Court to decide upon the merits of defence.

CLOSING SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION

Captain Angier said.—With reference to the speech made by the accused's friend, he has put forward that the prosecution have not established their case. I maintain that it has been clearly proved from the evidence, and also from the cross-examination of the accused that the accused knowingly gave the cheques mentioned in the charges, with the full knowledge that he had not the money to meet them, neither did he take any steps to clear them when they matured.

FIRST AND SECOND CHARGES.

Taking the first and second charges, i.e., in exchange for an advance, a cheque for Rs. 900 was given by him on the 28th May, 1918, payable on the 1st August, 1918. On the 28th May, 1918, he was in credit Rs. 62-11-6, but from July 23rd, 1918, onwards, he was always on the wrong side; what does he do? He gets an overdraft from his agents of Rs. 550 on the 4th July, 1918, and on the 23rd day of the same month, eight days before his cheque for Rs. 900 became due, he drew Rs. 550 out. Why? One may well ask why, when he knew that he had to meet this cheque for Rs. 900. Was that the action of a man acting on the square? I say no. It is put forward by the defence that he wanted to send money home to his wife, but he has told the Court that his wife was in receipt of very substantial sums from his father, and the Court have accepted that. It is also put forward that he was expecting money from his father, although the only letter put in from his father in which his name is mentioned is one saying the father has not heard from the son for months. I do not think the Court can accept his defence under this head in absence of corroboration. The defence have also stated that the prosecutor has held up letters bearing on the case from Cox and Company. I deny this. I have even submitted my whole file to members of the Court when requested, and also on one occasion to the defence.

There has been, I admit, difficulty over the exact amount of the cash consideration received for this cheque; the accused told his Commanding Officer Rs. 500, he tells the Court Rs. 600, and Motilal says Rs. 800. The prosecution asked Motilal on the 23rd January, 1919, by letter, how much cash was paid, but did not get a reply then, owing, I suggest, to the accused calling on him to withdraw his charge and he would pay every penny. Is that the action of a man who knows he has acted honourably? I say, no. I do not know why the witness Motilal should not be believed. He came into the Court not knowing the nature of the charges against the accused, and had not been seen or spoken to by the prosecution. At any rate, whether the accused received Rs. 500, Rs. 600 or Rs. 800, does not exonerate him from allowing his bond to be dishonoured. He says that he stopped the cheque; Messrs. Cox and Company tells us otherwise, and surely the Court are not going to believe the accused who, on his own admission, is a business man, did not know how to stop a cheque. He has also admitted in connection with this loan and the other, that he told lies to obtain it. That he was going to Mesopotamia a lie, that he had a private income, is a lie; that his father lived in London, is another lie; why lie, if he is acting on the straight.

THIRD AND FOURTH CHARGES.

I will now go into the third and fourth charges, i.e., in payment for goods supplied on or about the 11th June 1918, he gave a cheque for Rs. 180, payable on or after the 1st August, 1918. His defence for allowing this to be dishonoured, is that the goods were not worth the money. He called a man named Raynaram to prove this, but he does not do this; he did not see them open, and did not tell the Court what they were worth. Again, another witness, Lieut. Hevor, who we were informed could give valuable evidence on this head, what of him? When the defence were informed of his whereabouts, he is seen, and found "no good", i.e., he could not, or would not say these goods were not worth the money. It is also suggested that Kisham Lall did not sell the goods, but that is a quibble. Why, if the accused had never seen him before his coming to Bombay, did he pay up so readily? Was that the action of a man who knew that he was in the right? No! The accused says that he stopped this cheque also, but Messrs. Cox

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY COURT MARTIAL.

(Continued from page 9.)

and Company have told us he did *not*, it was dishonoured. Messrs. Cox and Company have no object in saying that which is untrue, but the accused has, and does. He also told this creditor that he was going to Mesopotamia. This was also false. His subsequent payment of this account in no way alters or minimises the charges against him, since this was, in fact, only done after pressure. The defence in both these cases have not attempted to prove that the accused took any steps to meet these cheques on maturity. We have heard about the expectation of getting a reward of Rs. 2,000 for apprehending a Corporal Roberts. Well, what do we know, nothing. Not a scintilla of evidence has been put forward to prove this. The police witness was not called—why? I suggest that he would have been bound to have told the Court that the police knew long before the accused came to Bombay, that this man was wanted, and also that a police officer actually arrested him, and not on the information of the accused, but their own. That is why the defence did not call him. Then he, the accused, has stated under cross-examination, that he intended if he got it to give it to the police. There goes that part of the defence on the question of expectation of funds. This whole story is a myth, and the accused *has had to drop it*—it got much too risky to go on with. Then again, on the 13th September, 1918, only a very few days before one of the cheques the subject of these charges, became due, he withdrew from his bank, or at any rate, he sent £22 to his wife. He knew that by doing so, one or more of his cheques would be dishonoured. Is this the action of a man on the straight? No! He took good care that money should *not* be in the bank to meet these cheques. Why again, did he suddenly close his account with Messrs. Cox and Company, and tell them to pay no more cheques after a certain date in September? He could have told them that he meant to close after meeting his obligations, but he didn't, he preferred to let them be dishonoured.

FIFTH AND SIXTH CHARGES.

Now I come to the fifth and sixth charges. I will not dwell on these as the Court may have something to say in respect to these charges.

Here again, he got the money by filling in an Application Form falsely. This he has admitted, only under pressure though, and this cheque was also dishonoured and not stopped as stated by the accused. Whether or no the accused was charged too much is beside the point, as there were other officers involved, one of whom did not receive any consideration, and is liable to pay the whole, in the event of the others not paying up. The accused says that he did not know this, and yet he is a business man. I will not say anything more on these charges.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Taken altogether, the Prosecution have proved their case, and the defence have not succeeded in showing that the accused either met his cheques on presentation, or took reasonable steps to do so. It has been suggested by the defence that the charges under Section 16 of the Army Act, are bad, and that it is not behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, but I would refer the Court to page 667, Manual of Military Law, where an illustration of a charge is shown, similar at any rate, to this. If it is not scandalous conduct, what is? We have been referred to Chapter VII. on page 103, Manual of Military Law, on the question of false pretence. If one reads Section 62, paragraph 4, carefully, it will be seen that it says "The giving of a cheque in exchange for goods is a representation that the drawer has an account at the Bank on which the cheque is drawn, and that that account is in such a condition that in the ordinary course of events, the cheque will be met. If the drawer knows these conditions do not exist, the giving is in law, a false pretence." I maintain that he knew, since it has been seen that during the whole, or nearly the whole of the period over which the cheques were maturable, he had a debit balance. Certainly he opened another account with Messrs. King, King and Company, but that did not help the unfortunate possessors of his cheque. Why did he open another account? I suggest that he did not want to meet those cheques, the subject of these charges.

I would refer once more to one point, that is, his letter to his Commanding Officer. He said that he wrote to his father. Then why did he deliberately lie to him—he must have done, it deliberately as he lies three times in one letter. That is surely deliberation; if not, I do not pretend to know the meaning of the word. The accused was advised by a witness for the defence to take legal advice over these transactions, but did he do so—No! He certainly threatened his creditors to charge them for extortion, and told his Commanding Officer that he was engaging a Barrister to fight the case against Messrs. Deen and Company, but he admitted under cross-examination that this was false. It was meant to impress his Commanding Officer.

CLOSING REMARKS.

I will close with the following remarks:—I maintain that the case has been proved against the accused, but if the Court are not satisfied that the accused has behaved as laid down in the charge sheets under Section 16, then he is entitled to an acquittal on those charges, but then the charges have to be considered under Section 40, "Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline", and if the Court are not satisfied that he is guilty under this Section, he is entitled to be "Honourably acquitted."

SUMMING-UP BY THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE

Lieut. Pocock, Judge Advocate said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen:—This case has dragged on over a very large space of time, part of which is due to the inevitable slowness of a Court Martial trial where everything has to be reduced to writing, but very much more to the delay in attendance of some of the native witnesses for the prosecution; you have heard what steps the prosecution took to procure their attendance which I think I can advise you are the usual steps and I imagine you will be of opinion that the prosecution is in no way to blame. You heard what was said on both sides and were of opinion that their attendance was material; and at one time the defence was also of this opinion. Otherwise it might have been said that the prosecution ought to have been ready and if they were not the accused was entitled, if he so desired, to take any advantage of that fact he liked. To the credit of the accused I think it ought to be said that he appears to have rested his case throughout on the result that would accrue from a very full and complete investigation of all the facts in the light of all the evidence that could be given. He has scarcely taken any technical objections, throughout this trial and his friend in his opening address, while suggesting that he might submit there was no evidence on the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th charges, said explicitly "the accused is anxious to clear himself on these charges also and I therefore do not propose to make any application to have these charges struck out." Of course if there had been no evidence I should have been obliged to advise you that you could not ask the accused to answer these charges (whether he so advised, or not). But, as I shall explain in more detail in reviewing the evidence. I should have submitted that on every charge it had been given in evidence for the prosecution that the accused had given a cheque on his Bankers, that the said cheque had been dishonoured on presentation and that those facts alone constituted a sufficient *prima facie* case to put the accused on his defence. But I think I am only doing my duty in impressing on you from the first that it is a very material fact in favour of the accused that he has shown throughout a strong wish for an exhaustive enquiry on the merits. Well, gentlemen, I think you will agree with me he has had it.

QUESTION OF INTENTION.

There is to my mind a technical point arising on the 5th and 6th charges which I will deal with later; but in its generality this case is for you and you alone to decide, and chiefly on the usually, and not slightly in this case, question of intention. In a Civil Court I should express myself by saying that there is no crime without a guilty intent. To you, gentlemen, I say what comes to very much the same effect that very broadly speaking you cannot find the accused guilty unless you are convinced he meant to do wrong. Wrong, that is, in either a general or strictly military sense.

Now the first thing to look at, and perhaps, the most important thing to keep in mind throughout, are the charges and their exact nature. You must not, even if you were able, find an accused guilty on anything else and you want to keep them as a frame into which you will fit all the particles of evidence that will lead to your finding. I say this especially as, in this case, various things have been alleged with regard to the conduct of the accused which may or may not bear an unfavourable effect, and yet do not form any part of that for which he is being tried.

(The charges are referred to and explained).

The essence of the 1st, 3rd and 5th charges is "scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." Now it must be both. If it is unbecoming etc., and not scandalous there is no offence under A.A. sec. 16. And I think (if such a thing could be) if it were scandalous but not unbecoming, etc., there would be no offence either. I am strongly of opinion that what is "scandalous" and what is "unbecoming etc." is in every case a question of fact, depending on the other facts of the case, and therefore a question not at all for me to advise, but entirely for you to determine. But you may like to hear some former expressions of opinion. I understand that I should not quote the names of their authors, and I do not believe they are legally binding on you; and you must therefore treat them merely as argument which may help you to come to your own opinion. It has been said "A Court-Martial does not take cognisance of an act unbecoming an officer and a gentleman unless it is also scandalous conduct, or unless such conduct is at the same time to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The latter part evidently refers to A.A. Section 40. In another place I find this: "The expression scandalous as used in Section 16 A.A. extends only to conduct that not only imports moral turpitude but is likewise so disgraceful in its nature that it is deserving of social ostracism and should be held to unfit the offender to associate not only with officers but with every man who can lay claim to the title of gentleman." These are strong words, gentlemen, and deserve careful weighing. Again I find this "Wilfully and with intent to defraud—would not necessarily disclose scandalous behaviour" I am afraid I do not fully appreciate this and it is not further explained. In the same place it is further said "I think each case should be taken on its merits. For an officer to recklessly issue post-dated cheques to a native with little or no prospect of being able to meet them (in the case quoted he remarks that two of them were subsequently dishonoured) appears to me to be scandalous. I think in the great majority of cases the failure to arrange for a post-dated cheque being met is neither wilful nor an intent to defraud but is due to sheer inability to raise the funds", I quote these, as I said, not as binding authorities but as expressions of opinion.

With regard to the 2nd, 4th and 6th charges the note to Section 40 A.A. on page 413 M. M. L. says (The remarks are quoted), I should tell you that in any event the 1st and 2nd charges are alternative—that is, while the accused may be innocent of both he cannot be found guilty of both. You may find him guilty under Section 16 or under Section 40 or not guilty of both.

In a long case like this it is the best help to consider what is admitted or at least not really denied and what is debatable. I think you will agree with me that there is no real dispute about the following sketch of facts.

The accused, after (there seems to be no reason to doubt) a considerable and it seems to me very creditable time spent in the service of what he says (and it is nowhere denied) is not even his own country is sent out here—he tells us—on medical grounds. Many people are, and as he is immediately attached to a Garrison Battalion, it is probably true in his case. You heard his military record and I do not doubt you will give it due weight. When he arrives in this country he is sent to Pindi, having previously drawn (he tells us) his travelling allowance and Rs. 300 advance from the Embarkation T. C. He has also in his pocket (his Bank statement bears this out) his draft for £52. He tells us he arrived in India on the 27th April and it appears he deposited the £52 on May 3rd, he must thus have gone pretty straight to his station. I think his initial financial position is of great importance. He draws out at once Rs. 500 which (I think practically all) he says he sends to his wife. Of course the prosecution are not in a position either to deny or affirm this but on the subject of his allowances to his wife I shall have something to say later. Of course he gives us a good reason, but he had just heard of his wife's interesting condition, and we have seen the cablegram that a child was born to her on the 4th December. This however leaves him on the 3rd May with Rs. 183 (roughly) in his Bank whatever he may or may not have had left in his pocket of the Rs. 300 advance. He then gets orders to go to Mhow for a course. On the 11th, we see he drew T. A. Rs. 120 odd for his journey, and he drew against this and his former credit Rs. 200 on the 10th. He is after that on the 11th, Rs. 62 in credit. Now on the 28th May, the first of the transactions into which we have to inquire occurs and he has told us that he was then very pressed for money. I observe from his Bank account that with only the further payment in of Rs. 72 odd on the 24th June, he was allowed by the 26th June to overdraw up to as much as Rs. 532 odd. Certainly he had then shortly in view his pay but that when received on the 1st July was only Rs. 138 odd. When considering a man's financial position his credit is also an important fact not only the money in his pocket. There may be reasons for this allowance of overdraft but we have not heard any, and you have to judge on what you hear. But if you think there may have answers are suggested as untrue, his own place of birth, his you think there may have been special circumstances accounting for this which would tell favourably for the accused give him the benefit of such a supposition. I am trying to put before you grounds on which you may judge of his assertion that on the 28th May he was hard pressed for money. Now what happened on the 28th seems so far clear that the accused giving a cheque dated 1st August for Rs. 900 and signing the loan application form (K 10) which has been very much discussed received a sum which he told his Col. (Col. North) was only Rs. 500 but he has since told us was Rs. 600. Undoubtedly, if this is so, he paid very exorbitant interest. And if he was very pressed for money there is some explanation for his agreeing to this. Apart from his necessities at home (I mean England), which are not entirely clear I have been endeavouring to indicate how far or not this is probable. Now you have also seen Motilal who says he represents Deen and Coy. and you hear from him that he gave the accused Rs. 800. In support of this he does not refer you to any entry in any book of account, though one would have expected something telling the Court that he [redacted] for more than a contractor the[redacted] have kept some records of his business. He also says that in September he was willing to accept Rs. 700, which was less than the amount he claims to have advanced, and this apparently without any further bargaining about it. But you must remember the accused had written him, admittedly without truth, that he was off to Mesopotamia. He may have been just anxious to get what he could but you may perhaps be of opinion that most moneylenders do not accept less capital than they, advanced and no interest without slight provocation. However that is for you.

GENERAL FACTS ABOUT RS. 900 CHEQUE.

Now with regard to the general facts surrounding this Rs. 900 cheque Motilal does not help us very much; you may be of opinion that he has been deliberately reticent and you may further think this was not unadvisedly. He has told us very little. Two things which have impressed themselves on me, but it is for you to judge the weight are that he said he was ashamed to say he charged the amount of interest according to his own story of Rs. 100 on Rs. 800 for two months, and that the reason he lent the accused the money was that he was a British officer in a British regiment and he thought cheque would be met. That is very pertinent to the charge because if there was any improper inducement laid it is the giving of this cheque. But you may be of opinion that this washes out a good deal of possibly frothy talk which this witness says the accused indulged in. It is surely the experience of mankind that young men looking for loans frequently make very tall statements and moneylenders ask very uncomfortable questions. I do not defend telling untruths but I suggest that any man of commonsense would look principally at the facts alleged which influenced the lender to part with his money. And this lender has told us. There is of course, the Loan Application Form (referred to and the answers commented on). Some of these answers are admitted untrue, and I was in some doubt as to the propriety of admitting evidence of them from the accused because they appeared to be liable to incriminate him. (R. P. 80 referred to and commented on). I invited the accused's friend to argue this point (referred to in his argument.) Among other things he said that this Form and the questions arising might be so inextricably mixed up with the transaction we are inquiring into that it was not easy to separate them. That is indeed my opinion. I think it comes to part of the *res gestae* (this expression explained) and the answers were rightly admitted in evidence; and that they come R. P. 80 (A.) You have to inquire into all the circumstances of this loan, and the signing of this Form and the trueness or not of the answers seem to me vital factors in determining the probable honesty of the accused. You will remember that a man's intention, while as much a fact as any other, is of an intangible nature and can only be ascertained by his other outward actions. Therefore you must, it seems to me, know all those in order to judge him. Do not I urge you convict the accused because of merely reckless or exaggerated statements; but if you think in the arranging of the loan he made willfully false statements and that they were intended to deceive you are not obliged to consider that he wilfully intended to defraud but you have some ground on which you may think so. This is again a question for you. (The Form is referred to and the accused's evidence on this point reviewed. Only three answers are suggested as untrue. His own place of birth, his father's address in England and the matter of partnership). On these points the accused has been very candid.

I call your attention also to the fact that this loan was made on the 28th May whereas the accused knew he was leaving Mhow without any particular prospect of returning on the 16th or thereabouts of June.

I have more to say about the accused's payments to his wife; but I should mention here that on the 3rd May he sent her £37 or £38 is borne out to some extent by the telegram K64 and that he sent her £25 on the 30th May by the telegram and letter K61 and K62.

£25 however is considerably less than Rs. 600 which in accused's own story he got from Deen and he has still some money in hand at the end of May I have already referred to his Banking account to the end of June. We see that on June 11th he is debtor Rs. 202 which however is allowed to increase to debtor Rs. 532 in 15 days time, subject to his pay as before mentioned. This gives us an idea as to the accused's financial position when he bought the Rs. 180 worth of goods. Do you think—you have heard them variously described—(this is referred to)—they were necessary or he was justified in buying them? Not that that is the test exactly of guilt or innocence but it affects the mind. He bought them he says to send home, they went down in the ship and he lost them. Exit those goods. But not the discussion about them. He gives, as we know, a post-dated cheque for them dated August 1st when the Rs. 900 was to come due (as he knew); and when he bought them he knew he was leaving Mhow within a week and not in the ordinary course of things coming back again. Now we have not seen them, as apparently we should require a diving-bell apiece if we wanted to. But we have heard them—not very accurately I think or in sufficient detail by the accused, Kishinlal or Kundanlal or whatever his name is, and Jaynarain. Can we form any proper estimate of their value? The seller says they are worth the money; the buyer says they are not, and that is an ordinary state of things. The "expert valuer" who apparently saw them in a bundle and not spread says he deals in other goods and is not very eloquent on the value of these. You may be of opinion that he was hedging. The accused's story is they are worth only Rs. 100.

It is difficult to review all these facts in a logical and the same chronological order. Most people in the course of this case have not tried to. But the next step in both Deen's case and Kishinlal's is that having made his deal, the accused almost at once, according to his own story, is very sorry for it; and he says he went off to see the villian of each piece and complain. I gather he told them both he was going to stop his cheque. He says he told Kishinlal he wanted his cheque back and he would give up his goods. Kishinlal at one time told a converse story that—none of these witnesses are very accurate about dates—but evidently after he got the letter K7 and probably thought he wouldn't get his money he said give me the goods back if you don't want them. I see on reference that he says this was in the month of January. He says the letter K7 was the first intimation he had that their quality was complained of; but we have the other story that a different native Kanayalal was the actual salesman and the accused complained to him. (The evidence on this point of the accused Jaynarain Kishinlal and J. Gomamal is referred to) this is a point again for you.

In both Deen's and Kishinlal's case Jaynarain deposes that the complained to him. Now gentlemen I think it is difficult to say what the action of the accused should have been, perhaps some sort of civil action, with or without stopping of the cheques on clear notice to the other parties of such stoppage. It may be your opinion that such a course ought in each case to have been accompanied by something showing that the money or the goods actually received were at the disposal, the immediate disposal of the other party—on terms. I do not know, and I do not think you should necessarily expect the accused to have taken the wiser course. But you are here to consider his conduct as an officer and a gentleman, and may think you want to see that he took at all events a reasonably honest course. What did he do?—taking it for granted, if your are of that opinion (and that is entirely for you) that he thought himself aggrieved and he made protests. He did not stop his cheques. That is perfectly clear. I refer to the evidence of his Bankers and himself. The nearest that I can find that he did is that he wrote the letter of the 22nd July (K58) which has more the look of a letter asking for time ever he does something with his Bankers because on 23rd July he applies for and gets in cash which he at once draws out an overdraft of Rs. 550. £25 of this he may have sent to England. But he did not send any part of it to either creditor. He could have paid the Rs. 180 cheque, or the Rs. 100 which he thinks he ought to have paid. He could have done something to soothe Deen, but he writes him his cablegram will come from England (whence by the way he was not expecting any money at all; it was from his father if anywhere) by the 20th August.

Now accused was asked in each of these cases what steps he had taken at material times to see that his cheques would be met. I think he may have a case that he didn't intend to meet them and was justified in not so attempting. But he also puts up the story that he was expecting money from his father (in Cuba or Kentucky) that that would set-le everything up, that he had written for it as soon as he landed in India, and also that he wrote to his father I think twice a month which he had done for six years—and some of these letters contained reminders that he hadn't had the money. He doesn't say how much money but we will assume it would have been enough. His father was in close touch with his wife, who received letters from him, the one produced to me written to the couple jointly. The extract from this says "We have heard nothing direct from Albert for several months But we are glad to know he is keeping well" (K 59). The date of this letter was December 11th 1918, and it is from Kentucky. This is relied on for the defence as showing that the letters said to have been written to his father had not reached their destination. I do not know if this is so. But if he had written for money about the beginning of May and got no result, and he knew his wife was in touch with his father, do you think you should expect to find he had taken other steps to get tohe request to him? He wanted the money for a pretty important purpose; and he has not up to the present time got it. I am sorry to have to dwell on the facts at such terrible length, but this has been a terribly long case, and it has not always been presented too clearly.

LETTER TO COL. NORTH.

One matter which I should perhaps have dealt with before is the letter to Col. North (K 51) (read and the inaccurate statements pointed his light).

This is said to have been dashed off, as also was the Loan application form. But why should such a letter to one's C. O. be dashed off? Of course you will not punish him for being careless or reckless; but you are examining the whole of his conduct to see (if I may put it roughly) if he was honest.

(K3 and K4 are also read and the phrase "case pending" noted; the accused's explination cited, and that given with the help of a dictionary by his friend in his second address). This is a question for you.

I also refer to the fact that he told both Deen and Kishinlal that he was going to Mesopotamia when he knew he wasn't. He admits these stories were not true, and were told to induce his creditors to settle.

It appears that in all probability he sent his wife £105 between May and September. This is contrasted with the story that she gets £350 a year on an average voluntary settlement from his father. Accused says father sent £120 in 4 or 5 months from Christmas. Now there are further points dealing mainly with the accused's attempts to settle with these two creditors; I will come straight to the result of them and this is that Kishanlal has been paid outright. Deen has been paid £250. I do not quite know if he will take Rs. 750 (if so, it doesn't look as if he ever gave Rs. 800. but he may have done) but it is said that two further sums of Rs. 250 will be paid to him. Also in the 5th and 6th charges, to which I shall refer the whole of his cheque liability has been provided for, or very nearly. I must however point out that we are not here to see he pays his debts, they are only paid over the pressure from Military Authority has started, and the only value of these facts or anything on these two charges after the 1st August is in its effect on you minds as to the probable intentions of the accused when he gave the cheques and up to the time he allowed them to be dishonoured.

(It is pointed out at some length that all the accused's inaccuracies, carelessness—if it was such—and even deliberate untruths do not necessarily mean that he was acting or intending to act dishonestly. They may in some cases be the effects of an inaccurate mind or merely the natural shufflings and fightings of a man hard up and at bay. The evidence should also be considered in this light.

The argument of the accused's friend that the standard of honour in Uruguay and Cuba differs from English standards is dealt with. This is a dangerous argument, and I suggest is only or principally material if it shows that the accused by reason of his training could not be supposed to have thought he was doing wrong in the circumstances.

(Comments on the alleged difficulties of the accused in preparing his defence).

The Court Martial is closed.

FRANCE AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It pains one, who has admired your generous estimation of Civilization's debt to France to find you adopting a cynical attitude towards French aspirations in the Peace Conference. When it is recalled that France imperilled her existence in the defence of a sacred principle, it is difficult for a moment to imagine that is she practising the guile that was the bugbear of pre war European politics. Your suggestion in your Notes of the Day that France has an eye on Syria, is improper, it is as significant as saying that England is interested in Mesopotamia. Emir Feisul, in demanding autonomy for Arabia, admits that foreign assistance is necessary for the maintenance of good government: Chekri Ganem makes the same assertion, suggesting that France should provide the assistance. If Chekri Ganem is the mouthpiece of France, as you seem to imply, then whose mouthpiece is Emil Feisul? When mandatory government is once established there will be little difficulty in the determination of the relations of leading Powers with these states. France is not opposed to mandatory government and hence there is not the slightest justification for the statement you make; her glorious self-sacrifice in the war is sufficient guarantee for the integrity of her aims at the Peace Conference.—Yours, etc.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SHOOTING IN MILITARY LINES

A BANGALORE INCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 21.

The following is published in the "Daily Post" in connection with the shooting incident in Nelasundra lines on Wednesday last during musketry training. "A number of recruits of 2/88th Infantry had to undergo instruction on the musketry parade ground and there were twelve squads of men thirty yards apart aiming at targets with dummy cartridges. One recruit, a Coorg named Achhtya, is stated to have applied to the Naik in charge of arms for cartridges before this parade and was told to take one or two clips of ten cartridges which were lying on a box, and he presumably took away a clip of loaded ones. The difference between loaded and dummy cartridges is very slight, but the dummies have a few holes bored in them. The Inspector on such a parade is supposed to examine the ammunition before the men commence to practise, but the recruit Acahtya was not in the ranks when he went round. When the firing commenced a shot from Acahtya's rifle struck the thumb of a recruit named Nanjappa and got into the left side of another Coorg recruit named Monveya who died. An inquest was held yesterday and Acahtya, the Naik and the Instructor have been placed under arrest.

PROTEST AGAINST BLACK BILLS!

PROCESSION AND PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a procession of the volunteers and members of the Home Rule League to-morrow. The procession will start at 4 p.m. (S. T.), from Dhobi Talao and will march by Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road and end at the French Bridge, where a public meeting to protest against the Black Bills will be held.

GODAVARY CANAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

In India where the prosperity of agriculturists depends entirely on the sufficiency or otherwise of the water that their crops receive, cultivation under irrigation offers the only permanent source of well-being to the peasantry. Cooperators in this Presidency convinced, by experience, of the truth of this have for some time been concentrating their energies on the organization of cooperation in the irrigated villages, deciding to tackle the still more difficult task of the economic organization of dry-crop areas when the simpler problem presented by the improvement of conditions on irrigated tracts are solved. Pursuant to this policy, a group of about thirty villages on the Nira Canal were taken up for development in the year 1911, and with the increase of irrigational facilities and the introduction of sugarcane cultivation cooperative credit societies were started in a group of about a dozen villages on the Godavery Right Bank Canal. Scattered societies were also started on the Godavery and Pravara Left Bank Canal. These societies have, in the course of the last two years, built up a working capital of two lakhs of rupees. Of this amount rupees fifty thousand have been raised by means of local deposits and the balance has been advanced by the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, Ltd. The Bank has also opened and manages, on behalf of the societies, a depot at Kopergaon for the sale of members' jaggery and for the purchase and sale of manures and implements for members. With a view to educate members in the principles of cooperation and to enable them to express their views on matters vitally affecting their well-being, it was decided to hold, under the auspices of the Shop, a Conference of Cooperative Societies belonging to the group. This Conference was held on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at the Government Fodder Farm at Savalvihir, a central place, four miles from the Taluka town, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar. No better selection could have been made; for, as one of the earliest Honorary Organizers in the Presidency, as Chairman of the Nagar Central Bank and as President of the District Local Board, Mr. Chitale is intimately acquainted with the problems of cooperation and the needs and interests of cooperators. There was an attendance of some three hundred persons, mostly members of agricultural cooperative societies, but including a few local officers and cooperators. Amongst the latter were Mr. R. M. Sane, the Divisional Honorary Organizer, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, the Sugarcane expert, Mr. Deshpande, Special Mamlatdar, and Mr. Dandavate, Auditor of Cooperative Societies, Mr. Saptarshi, pleader of Ahmednagar, Messrs. Naik, Gokhale and Antani, of the P. W. D., Messrs. Bhandarkar and Nizam of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. Gopalrao Raisingh, Assistant Honorary Organizer. The famine conditions prevailing in the district coloured the proceedings of the Conference and Mr. Saptarshi spoke on the various measures of famine relief that were being adopted in the district and the directions in which cooperative societies could assist in relieving distress. In this connection the President referred to the fortunate condition of the Taluka in having its lands irrigated by the Godavery Canals, although measures of relief were necessary, as, in spite of irrigation, cattle mortality was heavy in the taluka. Among the subjects of importance discussed at the Conference were the improvement of sugarcane cultivation and gul manufacture, the proper use of canal water, the responsibilities and duties of managing committees, the advantages of joint purchase of members' domestic and business requirements and joint sale of produce. The societies were advised to promote the spread of education in cooperative areas by inducing members to send their children to primary schools and by starting night schools for adults with the aid of grants from Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey's Night Schools fund. It was also suggested that for propagandist purposes and, with the aim of educating members in the work of their societies and the central shop, periodical conferences like the present one should be convened once or twice in the year if not more frequently. At the conclusion of the deliberations, Mr. Sane delivered an inspiring address on the meaning and value of cooperation, and appealed to the assembled agriculturists to learn the lessons of self-help and unity and improve their moral and economic conditions by following the true principles of cooperation. Rao Bahadur Chitale also emphasised the importance of the cooperative movement in dealing with the problem of poverty. He doubted if there was any real increase in the prosperity of the taluka after the introduction of canal irrigation and attributed this to the lack of communal feeling, education and business habits. Cooperation, he said, was a remedy for these various manifestations of rural stagnation. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to Mr. R. M. Sane and to the staff of the Savalvihir Farm.

AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS.

COME TO THE GREAT PROTEST MEETING AT FRENCH BRIDGE

TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M.

President :—SIR DINSHAH PETIT.

JOIN THE PROCESSION OF HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS AND MEMBERS

starting from Dhobi Talao at 4 p.m.

ROUTE :—

Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road,

TO

FRENCH BRIDGE.

BAKR-ID-RIOT CASE.

MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES CROSS-EXAMINED.

A WITNESS IN TEARS.

(From our special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 13.

Proceeding with the cross-examination of the witness, on Mr. Norton asking him if he had borrowed money from Jankidas witness admitted the loan of Rs. 50 on a pro-note. When shown the pro-note, witness returned it saying he could not read. He had received the money at Khankhel at Jankidas' house. At the time he received the amount he knew Jankidas as Jankidas. He had identified Jankidas in jail not on his first visit, but during the second visit. Witness denied having told the Deputy Magistrate that his brother had executed the bond. Witness had borrowed the money through him. Witness did not tell the Magistrate that he did not know Jankidas' name. "How can I," he asked "say so when I have borrowed money from him?" Witness had known Jankidas for about 8 or 10 years and used to see him 2 or 3 times in a year. He had paid him Rs. 30 towards the loan. Asked where the payment was made, witness said he had delivered to Jankidas, about 3 months after his taking the loan, cotton valued at Rs. 15. That was the first payment. He did not know in what month. His brother Abdulla had made the 2nd payment of Rs. 15. Asked where this payment of Rs. 15 was made witness said he gave the money to his brother. His brother took the money to Kankhal and had told witness that he had paid the money to Jankidas. Witness had no receipt for either payment nor had he asked Jankidas to make the necessary endorsement on the pro-note. He said he asked Jankidas for a receipt for the *kapas*. Jankidas had said "All right. I will credit you with the amount." Witness had trust in him and so he never enquired afterwards whether he had been given credit for the amount.

Witness then told a circumstantial story of how he had delivered the *kapas*. When he was being asked if he had taken a receipt for the 2nd payment made through his brother, Justice Tudball interjected, "How will he ask his brother for a receipt?" Witness said he had not taken any. Further questioned by counsel, witness said he had asked his brother to bring a receipt, but when he asked him, he had told him, "what necessity is there for a receipt? Jankidas is a man whom we can trust".

Counsel did not seem to believe witness and was questioning him further in respect

that even after the Rs. 30, he had paid, the debt remained the same. Witness might have had a big bite at the cherry and said he had paid him very nearly. This led to the passage at arms between court and counsel, which has already been telegraphed. It may be added, however, that subsequently—that is when Mr. Norton had effectively retorted, Mr. Alston qualified his remark about his (Mr. Norton's) knowledge of the country by explaining that he used the expression with reference to these parts.

KUNDAN BRAHMIN'S IDENTITY.

In reply to counsel, witness said he did not see Kundan Brahmin beat anybody, but he had seen him in the crowd.

Justice Tudball asked whether this man had been released. Mr. Wallad remarked that he did not know if he was ever arrested. Justice Tudball said he was only asking if this man was in existence. Mr. Shabuddin explained that there was a Kundan Brahmin, who was a karkun. He was a Katarpur man. Asked if he had mentioned his name to the D. I. G., witness said they were men of outside villages. Mr. Norton thought the answer was unsatisfactory. Justice Tudball observed there was nothing on earth to prevent him from giving the names of those whom he had recognized.

Witness then added that the D. I. G. did not ask him for names.

The Hon. Mr. Radhakisen Das asked witness how far his field was from his house.

Witness said it was not very far to the south-east. But he said he could not give the distance. On the question being repeated he said it was less than a quarter mile. It might be about 300 or 400 places east of the mosque.

Mr. Harimohan Roy who had a passage at arms with Justice Tudball, in the course of cross-examination asked witness about Kundan Barhmin. Witness said he knew him as Kundan Bania and not Kundan Brahmin. He did not say there were two Kundans.

Mr. Roy asked witness as to how many Ishaqlals there were. Witness did not reply. But when he was pressed by court, he said there were 3 or 4 in the village and 2 Kundans. Witness knew all the Katarpur Hindus and their names. There might be 3 or 4 Mangus.

Justice Tudball remarked it was curious that this village had got large numbers of people having the same names—among Hindus as well as Mussalmans.

Continuing witness said that on the day of the riot he did not notice any horses under the imli tree. At least he had no idea.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch. On its sitting the cross-examination of witness was continued. He stated that on the *Id* day, Ali Bux's cows had gone to the jungle and so the Police had taken over one of witness' and handed it over to the Hindus. If Ali Bux's were there, the Police might have taken them.

Counsel asked witness what time these cattle returned from grazing. He said they returned in the afternoon,—after 2 o'clock.

prised at your ignorance of agricultural operations or assumed ignorance.

Proceeding, witness stated all the Katarpur witnesses were staying in the Police camp here. Counsel seemed to presume there were two police camps, when Justice Tudball enquired if there were two. Mr. Wallad said there was only one, Mr. Mohanlal said he thought there were two. Mr. Wallad remarked that his friend did not know anything about Saharanpur (Laughter).

WITNESS BURSTS INTO TEARS.

Counsel was suggesting that witness probably had been previously tutored, when witness said that he received information he had to give evidence in court the previous day. But no one had read out to him his previous statement to the police. Nor had anybody suggested to him the kind of evidence he was expected to give in court (witness then burst into tears).

Replying to Mr. Roshanlal, witness said he took less than an hour to go to Padartha and return from there. He did not take his meal, I remained at home on the day of the riot. Witness had a brother Maulia who was now dead. He was a Mukhi, counsel asked if he was dismissed and Harnam appointed in his place.

Justice Tudball—Why was he removed?

Mr. Roshanlal—May be, for bad conduct.

Justice Tudball—Not necessarily. One may be removed for illness or unfitness.

Mr. Roshanlal—I don't know. My instructions are he was removed for bad conduct, witness said he did not know who was appointed successor to his brother. He knew Harnam was a Mukhi. But he did not know when he was appointed.

Mr. Roshanlal suggested that witness had left Katarpur on the 16th and had gone elsewhere. He asked witness whether he told any Ramsingh that he was going out and asked him to look after his (witness) wife and children, witnessed denied it as also the question whether he had met Kundan Brahmin at Roorkee station on the 20th.

Mr. Alston enquired if it was Ramsingh's case that he looked after witness' wife and children. Mr. Roshanlal submittel that his instructions were that witness had gone out on the 16th September.

Mr. Alston told counsel that his question suggested that the Hindus and Mussulmans were friendly.

Counsel submitted that as a matter of fact every Mussalman and every Hindu were not at enmity.

Mr. Alston sarcastially remarked these were two exceptions. Justice Tudball said it was very difficult to believe that this man living in the same compound with his brothers had asked an outsider to look after his wife and children.

This concluded the examination of the witness and before the next witness was called, Mr. Wallach made a short application to file a certified copy of the settlement records for 1867 and 1890, in which particulars were given regarding Takia. The application was allowed and the copy was admitted as an exhibit.

RASULABUX'S EVIDENCE.

Rasulabux Nilgar was the next witness called. In his examination in chief which was not concluded to-day, witness first of all deposed to Kurbani and the enquiries about it made by the Police and the Joint Magistrate, including the negotiations, which were initiated by the police Daroga—Darbara Singh. When witness' had given an account of these negotiations, Mr. Alston enquired whether witness had said who the Sub-Inspector was—Hindu or Mussulman. Justice Tudball observed that witness had already said it was Darbara Singh. "Oh!" exclaimed, Mr. Alston, "did he give it away?" After witness had answered a few more questions, the court rose for the day.

KURBANI NEGOTIATION.

Feb. 14.

On the court assembling to-day, Mr. Shabuddin continued the further examination of the witness Rasulabux, witness spoke further to the Kurbani negotiations and their failure. When the agreement fell through, the Mussulmans suspected, he said, that the Hindus who were in large numbers might do violence, and witness sent his wife and children to another village. At this stage witness began to relate a conversation he had with Ali Bux regarding the enquiry made by Darbara Singh with respect to Kurbani.

Mr. Norton objected to it on the ground that Ali Bux was dead and what witness was relating hal nothing to do with the cause of his death. This led to the passage at arms already reported.

Immediately afterwards, another point arose when witness was referring to certain remarks made by Darbara Singh. Mr. Norton enquired if they were going to re-examine Darbara. Mr. Alston replied that witness could be cross-examined. Justice Tudball read portions from a statement, which was apparently Darbara's, Mr. Norton said that it was relevant for the purposes of cross-examination and what witness said behind one's back could not be relied on for the prosecution.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

After examination by the Court, witness proceeded to identify accused. The identification took nearly an hour and a quarter. He identified 52 in court as against 48 he had identified previously. The identification by this witness was even more amusing than by some of the previous witnesses. To every one he identified, he attributed a definite thing, either that he beat somebody with a lathi or that he gave orders or that he was saying "don't spare them. Never mind about the money, we will pay".

Regarding one of them, Kishenchand of Kankhal, witness stated that he had a lathi in his hand and was saying "*chodis na, phuk dev*". In the evening during cross-examination by Mr. Norton [redacted] was not concluded, witne[redacted] not see him from his pla[redacted] x and after moving a fe[redacted] a, who had been made to [redacted] id he did not know him [redacted] l to several other accus[redacted] l in the same wa[redacted] used, Nanda of [redacted] him staring [redacted] became impe[redacted] had to be pu[redacted]

Nanda by the wrist and said: "This is a Katarpur man, I don't recollect his name at the present moment."

The defence suggested that witness had been told to look for another man who has very little resemblance to him and the hesitation of witness was due to this fact. At least witness' conduct in the light of what happened after much seemed to be suspicious. In the course of cross-examination, witness said that Nanda was known to him as son of Nathu". He was not in the crowd, said witness but he thought that he might have been there!

After identification was over court adjourned for lunch. During lunch interval the Commissioners went to the jail hospital for identification by witness of another accused Dalli Chauhan, who is in hospital suffering it is said with pthisis, my description of the court house as a stable was improved to-day by Justice Tudball repeatedly asking for the men in the pens to stand up for identification by the witness.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Feb. 14.

On the Court reassembling after lunch Mr. Norton commenced the cross-examination of witness Rasulabux. Witness was in the Police camp at Saharanpur for 8 or 10 days. He made his statement to the Police a day after he buried Rahimbux. He did not then make mention of Jankidas because, witness said, he was not asked. Nor had he made any reference to the convasation he had with Ali Bux before to-day. It was only to-day he had referred to it in Court, spontaneously. No Police Officer, no Inspector and no Government Pleader had been told by him about it. When he came to Court he did not expect such questions to be put to him. He denied having previous information before he came to Court. On the morning of the riot he had gone out very early at daybreak—to see that his horses which he had let loose for grazing were not doing damage to other people's crops. After that he returned home and never left it until the time of the riot. When he had gone out in the morning, he did not talk to anybody on his way nor any one else had spoken to him. If there was any noise proceeding from houses, he had heard it. That was all. When he first heard the shouts of the rioters he was smoking his hookah and as soon as he heard the cries he ran out to Abdul Boni's house. On his way he met no rioters. When he went into Abdul Boni's house the doors were open and there was no one within. Witness fastened the doors behind him. The doors were of interesticed bamboo work and there were holes through which he could command a view of what was going on outside. He hid himself close to the door taking his position in a half crouched fashion when Rahimbux came running in he was six paces from witness and at that spot he was attacked by the rioters who had run in after him. After the first three or four blows witness did not see what befell Rahimbux, who, he said was by this time surrounded on all sides. Witness did not hear the sound of lathi blows. [redacted] Rahimbux only two or [redacted] afterwards saw the [redacted] The deceased was older than witness. They were on very good terms. There was no one in the courtyard of the house. When witness issued out of his hiding place he did not go up to the body but passed it about 5 yards off and did not stop to have a look at it. Witness thought Rahimbux was insensible, in fact dead. He did not call out to him. He simply ran away.

Asked why he ran away without even having a look at the body, especially when there was no noise, witness said that shouting was still going on and so he ran away. The crowd must have stayed in the compound about 20 minutes. None went up to where he was hiding. The crowd was simply walking round and round in the compound. To witness the time seemed a long one. The men whom he had picked out were in the crowd. He saw them at that time. They were all mixed up in the crowd. Witness saw Rahimbux's son—Fahimuddin that evening at Dhanpura at Mirwa's house. He gave him the names of those who had beaten Rahimbux. He also told him that his house had been set on fire.

CONVERSATION WITH A CHAPRASSI.

On the day following it, when witness saw Rahimbux's corpse, it was not lying in the same direction. It was lying elsewhere. He made no enquiries how it came to be in the new position. Witness knew Abdul Rehman of Dhanpura since the rioting he had seen him but had not spoken to him. Abdul Rehman did not tell him anything about Rahim's death Azimullah did not tell him he was at Katarpur on the 18th. Witness know him. He was a chaprassi at Katarpur. He had spoken to him about Rahim's death 7 or 8 days afterwards at Dhanpura. He spoke to witness in the street. Then none else was present. He told witness he hid himself in Alladi's kothi (corubin). There he saw Rahimbux lying on the floor of it. He was then moaning. Azimullah subsequently became insensible and had no idea who had taken him out. Karatmat also was there. He was also insensible. Witness did not know if Azimullah was at present in Saharanpur. Karatmat was here staying in the Police camp. Witness had no talk with Karatmat and the latter had not told him anything. Karatmat lived far away at Chandpur and they had no talk with each other. Witness added that Karatmat had come to Saharanpur only 2 or 3 days ago and he had no talk with him. Witness knew Karamat personally before the riot but had not seen him since until he came here. Witness never asked him about the incident mentioned by Azimullah, but he corrected himself shortly afterwards saying that he had asked Karamat about it in the Police camp. Karamat had told him about Rahimbux having been found insensible at the bottom of the bin Karamat also was insensible and did not know how he was taken out. He had told witness that the Police had dug him out of the bin Mr. Norton asked witness if Karamat had told him he was tapping the side of the bin before the Police rescued him.

Mr. Alston:—How can he?

Mr. Norton: How can he say, if he was insensible than the Police had taken him out.

Witness then said that Karamat was insensible and did not tell him that he was tap-

(Continued on page 12.)

THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

presides. I should like to know how many members of Government would like to take the responsibility of deciding a matter like that *ex parte*? and I should like further to add that if such cases should be numerous, is not the danger of their coming to wrong conclusions one which ought to weigh in dealing with this legislation? Well, let me proceed. The Local Government being of opinion that the trial of any person accused of a scheduled offence should be held in accordance with the provisions of this Part, it may order any officer of Government to prefer a written information to the Chief Justice against such person. What follows, then, Sir, is that this man must be tried according to the provision of the proposed act. He is not given the right to show cause before the Chief Justice, why his case should not be tried under the special provisions herein referred to. His fate is sealed. The Local Government being of the opinion that he should be tried under the special provisions, the Chief Justice has not the power to ask the man to show cause why he should not be tried according to the ordinary law, or why he should not be tried according to this law. The Chief Justice has no option; he must try the man according to the special provisions of this Bill.

Now, Sir, what is the material upon which this order is to be passed? Sub-clause (3) of clause 4, says:—

"The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name, place of residence, and occupation of the accused."

Hon. Mr. Muddiman.—I desire to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that this debate is on a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and the general principles of the Bill only should be discussed at this stage, but it seems to me that the Hon. Pandit is taking each cluse separately.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya.—May I explain, Sir?

H. E. the President.—You are not at liberty to discuss the details of the Bill.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya. I beg your pardon, Sir, I want to explain the matter from my point of view for your Excellency's consideration.

H. E. the President.—There are certain rules and principles of debate, Pandit, which are usually observed on these occasions, and on this particular motion the principle of the Bill only is to be discussed and then subsequently you will be able to discuss questions of detail. I think you are abusing the patience and privilege of this assembly in pursuing any other course this afternoon.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya. My Lord, I am sorry that you think I am abusing the patience or the privilege of this Council. I think I am doing my duty. I submit for your Excellency's consideration. I will stop if your Excellency wishes—that here is an important Bill which it is proposed to refer to a Select Committee; a special procedure has been followed in bringing this motion before the Council, I can only speak once on this motion; and I am trying to give all the reasons I can why this proposal to refer the Bill to a Select Committee should be defeated, should be dropped by the Council. I submit, Sir, with great deference that I am entitled to advance every single reason I can in support of my proposal; but if your Excellency thinks I should not, I will stop.

Hon. Mr. Muddiman.—I only meant to suggest that the Hon. Pandit was taking every individual provision and discussing it separately. I did not suggest that the general principales should not be discussed by the Hon. Member.

H. E. the President.—No one has suggested that the Hon. Member should not discuss the general principles of the Bill: but as the Hon. the Secretary to the Council pointed out, you are dealing with each particular provision of the Bill separately. I hope the Hon. Pandit will obey my ruling and discuss the principles and not the details of the Bill.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya.—I bow to your Excellency's ruling. I shall refer to the provisions of the Bill only in so far as they involve a consideration of a principle. I shall do that and in doing so my reference to the provisions of the Bill will be only for that purpose and to that extent.

Now, the next point—may I continue, Sir?

H. E. the President.—Proceed.

ANOTHER MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Hon. Pandit Malavia.—The next point to which I would invite attention as involving another matter of principle is that referred to in section 6. That section says:—

"The Court may sit for the whole or any part of a trial at such place or places in the province as it may consider desirable.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council, if he is satisfied that such a course is expedient in the interests of justice, may, by notification in the "Gazette of India" direct that the Court shall sit for the whole or any part of a trial at such place or places as he may spoify in the notification."

Now, I submit, Sir, that one of the principles of justice is that the trial of a person by the High Court shall be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, unless the High Court itself should appoint another place and I submit. The provision which gives power to the executive Government to decide that a trial shall be held in a particular place, is an infringement and violation of that principle which is at present embodied in the Criminal Procedure Codes.

Then, Sir, I come to another very important principle which is infringed by section 10. I should be very sorry if I should give the impression by any of my remarks that I am not fully respecting your Excellency's ruling. I am trying to limit myself to questions of principle, and I hope your Excellency will please take it from me that I have no wish to say one word more so far as the details are concerned, except in so far as they refer to principles. Now, Sir, in section 10, it is said that

"The Court shall be required to make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined and, subject to the adjournment provided for by section 9, shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose, unless such adjournment is in its opinion necessary in the interests of justice."

Now, Sir, one of the most important principles relating to the recording of evidence has been that the exact words used by an accused person and by any other persons who were examined about any important issue should be before the Court. I have had the honour of practising the profession of law for many years, and I know, Sir, how careful, how jealous, the Court is in noting down the exact words which have been used by a accused person or witness in criminal cases. This practice has been so strongly insisted on in the United Provinces that the record which is kept of the statement of a witness or an accused person made in the vernacular, is looked into to find out exactly what he said. Sometimes a single word makes a great deal of difference; an incorrect record of what a witness said may lead to an accused being deprived of his liberty or sometimes even to his being unable to save his life. So I submit, Sir, that a departure from this principle which is proposed to be introduced is dangerous. I submit, Sir, that it is only fair that anybody who is charged with any such serious offence as will be put into the schedule, should have the right of having every word of the statements which may affect his life or liberty recorded. Now, Sir, sometimes a trial takes months, sometimes it takes weeks. I have known some Judges who can carry in their heads a great deal of the evidence they have heard; but even the best of them can after all carry only a small quantity of the evidence. I do not think that any Judge will take it upon himself to say that he will be able to carry in his memory all the new points that arise in evidence in a long trial, and that therefore there is no danger of his being led into error by the exact language used by a witness not being fully recorded by the Court. I submit that here is a departure of principle which is worthy of reconsideration.

ANOTHER PROVISION OF CARDINAL CHARACTER.

There is another provision of a cardinal character which also involves a principle, namely, that which is embodied in section 17. That section lays down that

"The judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive, and, notwithstanding the provisions of the Code or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of the Court, and no High Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence or to transfer any case from such Court. . . ."

I submit, My Lord that this is a very grave departure in principle from the rule which has hetherto been laid down in the existing ordinary law for trial of serious offences. Both an investigation by a Magistrate before commitment for trial and the right of a appeal are very important privileges and safeguards. Judges also are liable to err like everyone else. It is possible that two or even three Judges sitting together to hear a case as the first and the last court may attach too much weight to certain evidence which they ought not to, may not attach the weight to some other evidence which they ought to. There is a possibility of their judgments on facts not being correct. Where a man's life is concerned, where a man's honour or liberty is concerned, is it fair to deprive him of the opportunity of having the facts of his case considered by another tribunal, by another two judges who will be able to bring a more detached mind to a consideration of the case? I submit the proposal to do away with the right of appeal is a very great departure from the principles of justice which have hitherto been embodied in our codes.

SECTION 18.

Then, Sir, another important principle is involved in section 18. The result of section 18 becoming law will be that a statement which is hitherto not regarded as admissible in evidence will be regarded as admissible in evidence. The condition imposed is this; where the statement of any person has been recorded by a magistrate and such statement has been read over and explained to the person making it and has been signed by him, or the statement of any person has been recorded by the Court, but such person has not been cross-examined (at present this will not be admissible under the evidence Act) such statement may be admitted in evidence in the Court "if the person making the same is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence and the Court is of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused." Hitherto the law requires that the account must have had an opportunity to cross-examine the man whose statement was to be used against him. If that opportunity had not be available, the statement was not to be used against the accused. To make the section applicable court must first decide whether the death or disappearance or incapacity of a witness to give evidence has been caused in the interests of the accused. That my friend Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, will create a case within a case, and it would let in a new danger of injustice being done. Under section 114 of the Evidence Act, if evidence which should have been produced is not produced there may be a presumption made against the person who does not produce it or in whose interests it has been kept back. If a Court is satisfied that the accused or some one working as his agent has had a hand in the disappearance of a piece of evidence, it may make a presumption against him it may take that fact into account; but I submit that to admit a statement, the correctness of which the accused had no opportunity to test will be dangerous. A man may make a statement against another out of enmity or out of any other evil motive or under the influence of some enemy of the accused he or the person who got him to make that statement may know that that statement would not stand the test of cross-examination. This man may disappear or be made to disappear. Evidence may be given which may satisfy the court that the man was removed in the interests of the accused and the statement of that man may become evidence and prove fatal to the accused. I submit, Sir, that there is much danger to the accused lurking here. I submit, we should stick to the principle that the person against whom a piece of evidence is to be used must have had an opportunity of cross-examining the man who made the statement. The proposed departure from that principle is wrong.

PART II OF THE BILL.

I will now go on to part II of the Bill. This is more dangerous than even Part I, and the principles which are involved in it are such that I submit that the Government should not accept them but should reject them. This Part deals with preventive measure "If the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that movements which are, in his opinion, likely to lead to the commission of offences against the state are being extensively promoted in the whole or any part of British India, he may by notification in the Gazette of India make a declaration to that effect," and there the provisions of this part of the bill shall come into effect that area. After this has been done, if the opinion of the Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in section 20, the local government may by order in writing containing a declaration to that effect give all or any of the many directions which are enumerated. Hitherto the principle has been, as it is embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code, that if the Government has any reason to suspect a man's character he may be called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over or to give security for good behaviour. A complaint may be made against him by the Superintendent of Police or the District Magistrate or by any private individual; then the Code provides that the magistrate shall call upon that man to appear before him that he shall record what evidence may be given against him and call upon the man to give evidence against such evidence, and, then pass a judicial order, if he thinks fit binding him over or directing him to furnish security. When the magistrate has dealt with a case, there is an opportunity for the accused to have the order of the magistrate revised by a higher authority. What is proposed to be substituted for that such a judicial order is the opinion and order of an executive authority, viz., the local government. To show how it is likely to lead to injustice. I will give one instance. Mr. Tilak was ordered by a magistrate to give security about a couple of years ago. He applied to the High Court and had the order revised by the High Court. The High Court set aside that order and let Mr. Tilak free. Now, when this Act comes into force if in the opinion of the local government any person is in the position of Mr. Tilak the fate of that person would be sealed; he will have no chance of going to the High Court. The local government's opinion will be law; it may wrongly deprive him up and he will not have a chance of having his case considered in a judicial way. I submit, Sir, that this is dangerous departure from the right principle and ought to be eliminated from the Bill.

NOVEL AND DANGEROUS PRINCIPLES.

The Bill bristles with principles of a novel and dangerous character. It authorises the local Government to an opinion first against a man that he is of an undesirable character, and upon that opinion being formed to restrain the liberty of the man; which under the existing code a judicial authority alone can do. Having done that, the local Government sends the case to any investigating authority who has to investigate the matter and to report to the local Government whether its order is right or wrong. I submit, Sir, that this is putting the cart before the horse; it will literally be a preposterous procedure. The right thing to do is to give a man a chance to defend himself before any order is passed against him. Here you will pass an order which will create a black mark against a man, restrict his liberty and then send his case to an investigating authority to consider and report upon it. What is that authority to consider? And the local Government has made an order under section 21, such Government shall I note that it is imperative; that it is not left to the discretion of the local Government to do so or not, such Government shall as soon as may be, forward to the investigating authority to be constituted under this Act their statement in writing setting forth plainly the grounds on which Government consider it necessary that the order should be made, and shall lay before the investigating authority all material facts and circumstances in its possession in support of its action. The investigating authority shall then hold an inquiry in camera and this also is a departure from established principle, for the purpose of ascertaining what, in its opinion, having regard to the facts and circumstances adduced by the Government, appears against the person in respect of whom the order has been made. Such authority shall in every case allow the person a reasonable opportunity of appearing before it at some stage of its proceedings and shall, if he so appears, explain to him the nature of the charge made against him and shall hear any explanation he may have to offer and may make such further investigation (if any) as appears to such authority to be relevant and reasonable." I submit, my Lord, that the right thing to do is to let a higher judicial authority if you please, for investigation before any order is made against the man. Why should executive authority be substituted for judicial? And secondly, there is a clear danger of injustice being done to the man, when the local Government arrives at a conclusion against him and then sends his case to the investigating authority for a report. This is wrong in principle and ought to be discarded.

There is yet another principle of a novel character which is incorporated in the first proviso, which says that the investigating authority shall not disclose to the person whose case is before it, any fact the communication of which might endanger the public safety or the safety of any individual." I submit that my liberty is all to me and unless and until I have been found by law to be unworthy of it my liberty must be protected. I submit that if a man's liberty is assailed if he is accused, he has the right to know who his assailant is there is a danger of injustice being done him if this fact is withheld from him. This is another case of the enhancement [illegible] which has been always [illegible] the United Kingdom and wherever British courts have been established. The next sub-clause says: "Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (2) the inquiry shall be conducted in such manner as the investigating authority considers best suited to elicit the facts of the case; and in making the inquiry, such authority shall not be bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence." Now, your Excellency, you are well aware how zealously judges have guarded against any departure from the recognised rules of evidence and this Government Bill lays down that the investigating authority shall not be found to observe the rules of evidence. This again is entirely wrong and objectionable.

THE RIGHT SOLUTION.

I have already dealt with Part III, and I shall not go into the details which are dealt with in the last part. Now I respectfully ask your Lordship to consider whether in view of the general manner in which the Rowlatt Committee has put the case of legislation in view of the fact that they have accepted a dark alternative when they might have accepted a bright one, in view of all the changes that have happened and are going to happen, in view of the great part which India has played in the war and of the loyalty of the people of India which has been repeatedly acknowledged in high quarters, I ask you, my Lord, to consider if a permanent measure of the kind before us is needed and if this is the time to introduce any such measures. I would in this connection remind the Council of what the Government did in South Africa. In South Africa, General Botha fought against his Majesty's Government in the Boer War. How did the Government deal with him? They established self-Government in South Africa and made friends with General Botha and those who had fought with him and what has been the result of that wise and generous policy? In this great war General Botha has played a most noble part, and the magnificent services which he has rendered to the cause of the British Empire have been acknowledged with gratitude by British statesmen. The whole world has admired those services. That, I submit, is the better way, the way to win even those subjects of his Majesty as have been unfortunately led into wrong paths. The need of the situation is to win the hearts of the people as a whole by liberal administrative measures. Let race distinctions be obliterated; let the recommendations which have been made in your Lordship's and Mr. Montagu's Report be adopted, with such further recommendations as have been made by public bodies; let the question of the services be dealt with in a liberal manner; let a liberal number of Commissions in the Army be thrown open to Indians; let there be industries encouraged and multiplied; let there be fresh courses of education and fresh careers provided for our young men. Then there will be gratitude in the land; there will be satisfaction and contentment in the land, and we shall not hear any more of revolutionary crime. If, when that has been done there should still be any such crime noticed anywhere the way to deal with it will be a much gentler and more parental way, and not the way which has been suggested here. For these reasons, my Lord, I oppose the motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I submit that the Bill should be dropped.

THE WAYS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Punch Mahals, Kathiawar, Ahmednagar and other districts comprising several thousand acres of land and containing lakhs of human and animal beings is in the grip of a dire famine, and cry out for prompt relief measures by the provision of new wells, etc. The Agricultural Engineer of the Government of Bombay has, with his assistants, visited the afflicted territories and promised loans of pipes for boring purposes to the agriculturists and the ryot generally. Months have elapsed, but nothing has materialised; and the distress of the people and their dumb friends has become unbearable.

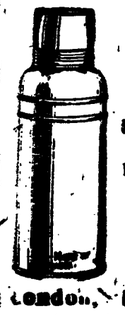
There is little wonder in this, when the Agricultural Department pursues ways explicable only to itself. The Department called for prices about a month ago. Firms who could have effected delivery—including I understand European firms—within a day of receipt of instructions, tendered. Yet the Engineer has placed orders with a small Bori leader in Main Street, Poona, and who has not a foot of piping in stock. This man now tries to purchase in the Bombay (and even Madras) markets from the stockists who had quoted the Department, but whose tenders have been rejected.

The Agricultural Engineer may have saved a few rupees by his parsimonious policy, but he has not relieved the acute distress of the suffering ryot in the districts named above, and probably elsewhere, and who stand in immediate need of assistance. Surely, this is no time for.—Yours, etc.,

FOOLISH CHEESE-PARING ECONOMY.

565, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

ICY-HOT



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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

(Continued from page 11.)

ping at the side of the bin. Azimullah also did not tell him about it.

Witness had a brother Khudabux. Nurraosingh Brahmin and Ramanand had sued him and got a decree in execution of which Khudabux was arrested and sent to jail for 2 months. Since that time, he had gone away from witness and was living at Dhanpura. Mr. Wallach asked for the date of it so that he might not ask for it in re-examination. Witness said it was 7 or 8 years ago Mr. Norton said it was in 1910.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Norton then examined witness in regard to identifications. Accused Jagdutt was made to stand up and witness was asked to look at him and say if he could identify him. Witness pleaded short-sight.

Mr. Norton asked the Court to make a note of it.

Another accused Kishanchand, whom also witness had identified in the morning, was made to stand up. Witness said he could not see him from where he was standing. After going 4 paces towards the accused, the witness said he could see him clearly and asked if he knew him, witness said he did not know him. Witness said he could distinguish another man who was standing some distance as Jagdutt. He said he did not know his name and had not seen him before the riot. He did not identify him in Court to-day (witness had identified him in the morning). Witness was asked to walk up to accused and when asked on his return, he said he had identified him in Court. About accused Nandu, witness said he did not see him on the day of the riot or in the crowd. He saw him this morning and thought because he was "son of Nathu" he might have been there. In fact witness did not see him at all.

Mr. Alston remarked to Mr. Norton that if it was going to be contended that this man's evidence worthless he would like to have the identification tested in the light outside.

Mr. Norton enquired if they had got the 250 or 300 men, among whom witness was said to have identified them.

Mr. Alston added he was not saying that have all the men. There was some further discussion regarding this matter. Mr. Norton drew attention to the conditions under which he was said to have seen people.

Mr. Alston added he was no denying that the man could not see.

Mr. Mohanlal said that the man himself admitted he had a a defect in his eye.

Mr. Alston said it could not make any difference in regard to identification.

Justice Fadl all said that they might get his sight tested by the Civil Surgeon.

The Court then adjourned.

A SPECULATING WITNESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 20.

The whole of this morning was taken up by the examination of Azimullah Chaprassi. Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness said he hid himself in a cornbin. There he was suffocated and became insensible. When he came to his senses he found himself in a grove, where the Collector and the Police Superintendent picked him up the following morning, and with the police assistance took him to Jiapota.

Mr. Norton cross-examined witness at length. Witness heard shouts while resting in Hasan's house and he went over from there to Alladia's house he did not go to the police for protection, because he was considerably suffering. Pressed by the counsel, witness then explained it away, saying the crowd was coming from all directions, and he was afraid he might be killed.

"That is all speculation", remarked Mr. Norton.

Witness visited the police camp yesterday, and, after denying firstly he had not seen the Government Pleader, admitted he had seen him there.

Witness was also cross-examined regarding identifications.

Examined by Mr. Mohanlal, witness stated, he did not offer prayers daily, but once yearly on the *Id* day.

Questioned by Mr. Durgaprasad, whether he asked Abdul Rahman why he was left in the grove and not taken to Dhanpura, witness said, "I don't know."

Replying to Mr. Chunilal, witness said he was not dismissed by Mr. Lala Kanhaiya sad, but he resigned as his salary was too small.

After lunch, Abdul Rahman, agent of Sheikh Zahur Mohamed was examined. His examination-in-chief was not over when the Court adjourned.

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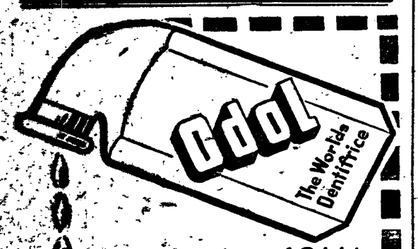

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Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged
Major Khugru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nazam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Moolan, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Rocei's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h Fury, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's g a h Fattalabad, 3 years.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.

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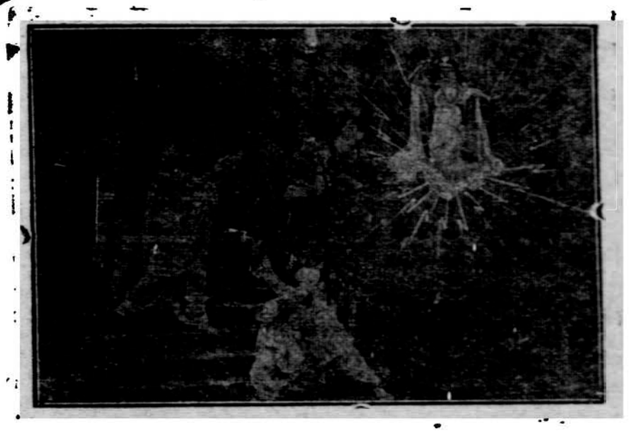

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ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.

S. S. Heim, Eriksen, Bangkok, Feb. 2.
S. S. Zayani, Cunningham, Busreh, Feb. 12.
S. S. Merkara, Manley, London, etc.
S. S. Heim:—The F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 2nd instant.
S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 12th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.

S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Ulimaroa, Wyllie, London, etc.
S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Ulimaroa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ulimaroa, 2,986 tons, Captain W. Wyllie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with same bottom cargo.
S. S. Merkara:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and Middlesborough, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Hwah Hu:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hwah Hu left Hongkong for Singapore on the 20th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 21st February, 1919.

Shed:	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination:	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H.S Kanarad & Co
F	Atna	2873	Christiana	22-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Barque Utopia	292	N F	N F	Sheriff Hassan (owner)
Q	Bashayan	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Chakla	3081	N F	N F	H M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Pegasi	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	690	Mangalore	24-2-19	E Nixon & Co

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VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Taian Maru	1850	Kobe	27-2-19	N Y Kaisha
3	Farooni	1029	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
3	Mayachi Maru	2730	Japan	26-2-19	N Y Kaisha
12	Tama Maru	1839	Japan	25-2-19	N Y Kaisha
14	Sofala	2456	N F	N F	M M & Co
16	Shasnasp	1718	—	Soon	P & S S Co
	HARBOUR WALL				
14	Lhasa	960	Karachi	21-2-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Devanha	2532	N F	N F	D R I M
2	Barala	1899	Basra	21-2-19	M M & Co
3	Baroda	1892	Basra	22-2-19	M M & Co
4	Bankura	3159	Busra	2-2-19	M M & Co
5	Jeddah	2923	Suez	23-2-19	T M & Co
6	Karagola	3647	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Merkara	5192	London	21-2-19	M M & Co
8	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	N F	J Finlay & Co
9	Clifton Hall	4785	P. Gulf	N F	M M & Co
10	Mutlah	2156	Busra	22-2-19	B I M
12	Galka	3963	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
13	Jehangir	3361	Busra	22-2-19	T Morrison
14	Kamalonia	3259	N F	N F	D R B I M
15	Ulemaroa	2982	London	22-2-19	M M & Co
17	Ismasia	5265	Busra	22-2-19	M M & Co
	Jetty Rod Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T. S. Shapoor
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Khiva	9017	N F	1-3-19	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton, Casam Kermally and Co.; 242 bales wool, Veerchand Oomersey; 52 bales wool, Bombay Company.
S. S. Khiva for London:—163½ cwts. gum arabic, 65 cwts. olibanum, Padamsee Jethabhai; 72 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, Ladak Hassan and Sons; 81 bales goat, sheep and kid skins, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 21 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 32 bales sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 40 bales sheep skins, Hajee Noormahomed and Hajee Essa; 5 bales sheep skins, Manji, Ladnck; 11 bales goat, sheep and deer skins, Haji Mahomed Oomer and Sons.
S. S. Karagola for London:—15 bales skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 65 bales goat and sheep skins, M. Sheriff and Co.
S. S. Karagola for Middlesborough:—1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.
S. S. Taian Maru for Kobe:—1,700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Harmandrai Surajmal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Tama Maru for Kobe:—2,400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Harmandrai Surajmal and Co.
S. S. Tama Maru for Moji:—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S. S. Tama Maru for Osaka:—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S. S. Tama Maru for Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.
S. S. Tama Maru for Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

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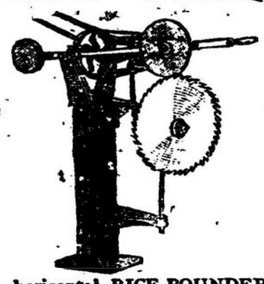

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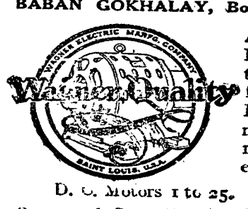

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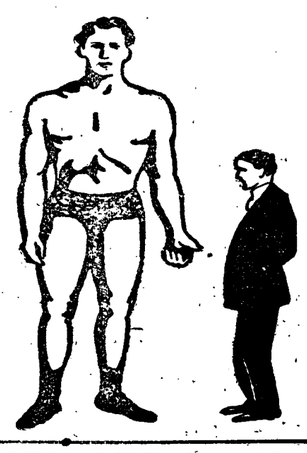

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Bi-centenary Commemoration Services, Sexagesima Sunday 23rd Feb. 1919.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Tours in C. Hymns 396, 322, 311, 362. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles Woodward in A. Anthem, "Now we are ambassadors" "How lovely are the messengers", Hymns 242, 309, (134 Psalm.) Collections for Cathedral Bicentenary Commemoration Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8 15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins: 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Collections for Missions.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School. Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Banerofft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—, Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apolla Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6.30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Masagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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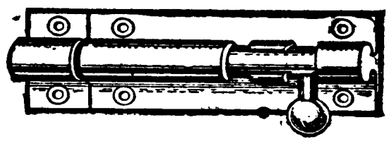
BOLT  BRAND

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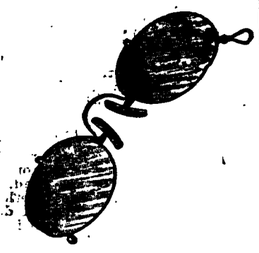

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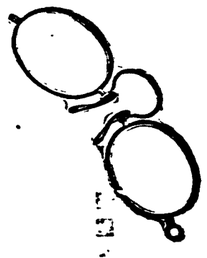

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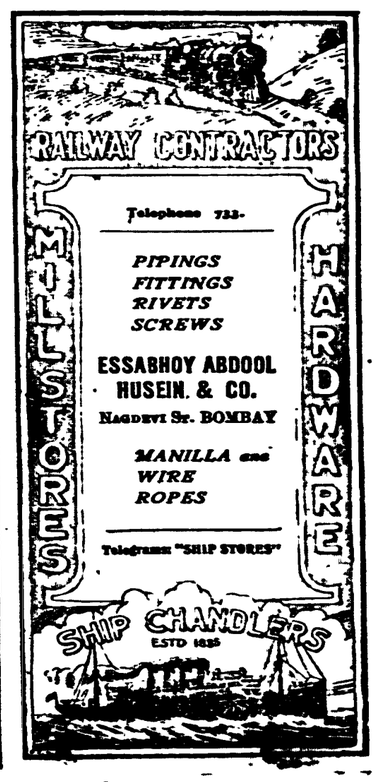

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.911 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.9 "
Dew Point	61.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.634 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 "
Minimum do.	65.0 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,E,WNW,NW NNW.
Movement of Wind	127 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	21	m	2	16	4	21	m	8	41	17	9
			8	8a	1			8	35a	20	3
Sat.	22	m	2	42	7	22	m	9	29	18	8
			3	54a	5			9	16a	21	3
Sun.	23	m	3	16	9	23	m	10	12	18	9
			5	3a	11			10	30a	22	2
Mon.	24	m	4	12	1	24	m	11	27	19	1
			6	51a	0						
Tues.	25	m	5	48	7	25	m	1	18	92	3
			8	36a	9			1	0a	18	10
Wd.	26	m	7	30	9	26	m	2	34	21	5
			9	18a	10			2	12a	18	2
Thur.	27	m	8	45	8	27	m	3	19	20	4
			9	54a	0			3	0a	17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 21 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h.	5m.	Sunset	6h. 41m.
" 22 (Saturday)	"	7h.	4m.	"	6h. 42m.
" 23 (Sunday)	"	7h.	3m.	"	6h. 42m.
" 24 (Monday)	"	7h.	3m.	"	6h. 42m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	"	7h.	2m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	7h.	1m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 27 (Thursday)	"	7h.	1m.	"	6h. 43m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	2d.	4h.	41-4m. p.m.
First Quarter	9d.	8h.	44-1m. a.m.
Full Moon	16d.	9h.	11-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	3h.	8-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st February, 1919, was 30.134 inche For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

KURLA'S BAD ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After reading many letters in your paper with the heading Bombay's bad roads, I dare to write the following few lines for prompt publication:—

There are very few roads at Kurla of which the one running in front of the Police Station towards the Swadeshi Mills is the worst of all. I do not know whether the road is under the management of the Kurla Municipality or the Public Works Department. But whosoever might be in charge of the road it must needs be repaired. Pedestrians often find themselves in drunkard's position swinging to and fro while passing by the road, as the road is left unrepaired for years together and has consequently become uneven. I do not know the name of the road (some call it Agra Road) but if I am asked to suggest any, I may recommend the name Drunkards' Road.

I wonder how the Kurla Residents' Association is silent regarding this serious grievance I request the Association to urge the proper authorities to undertake repairs of the road without delay. ....

Will not the (proper) authorities concerned take heed and take the necessary steps to set matters right?—Yours, etc.

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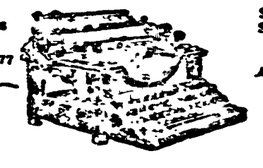

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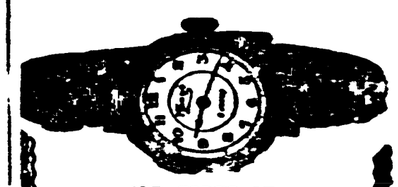

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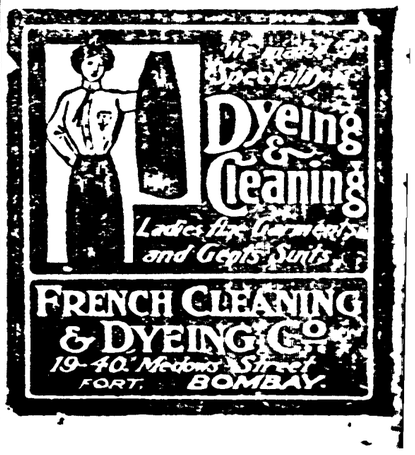
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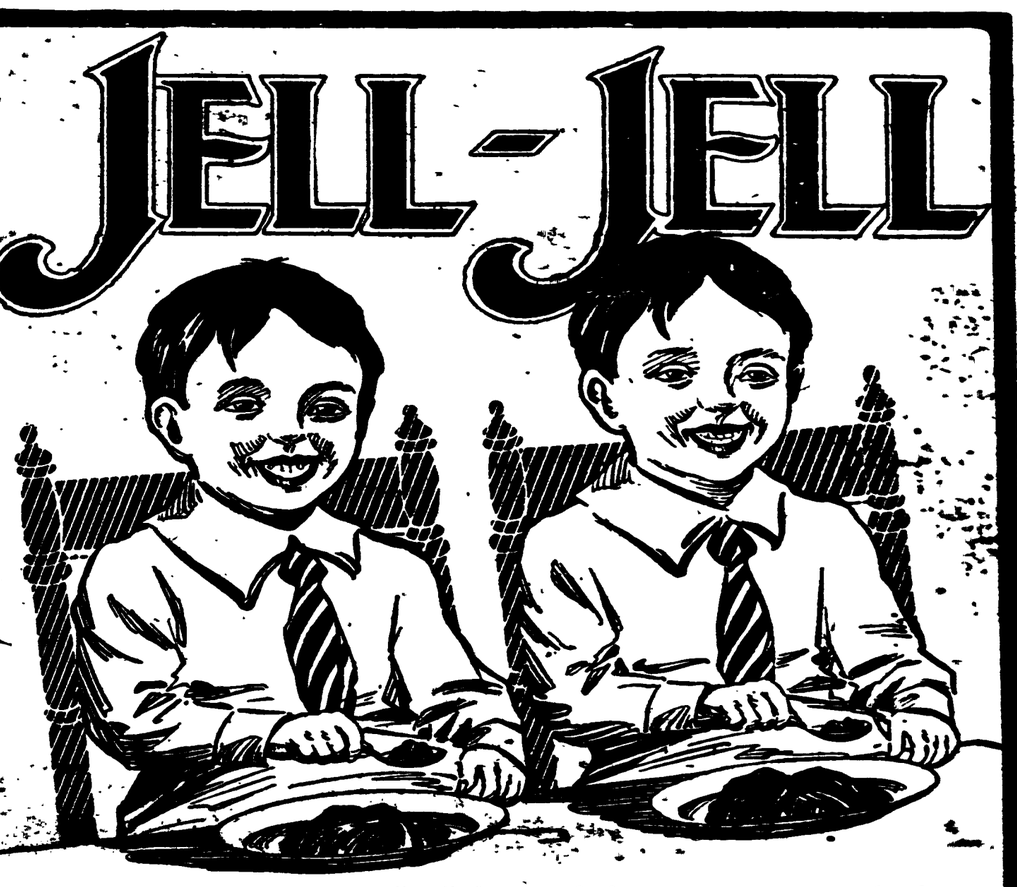

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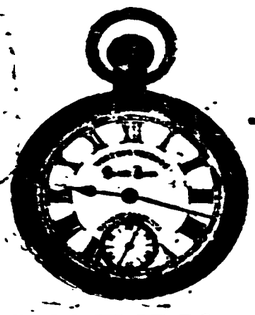

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